

RUSSIA FEARS CHINESE WILL ASSIST ENEMY

Japanese Military Instructors in Army Considered Menace.

THEIR DISMISSAL IS DEMANDED OF CHINA

Skirmishers Exchange Shots Along the Yalu—No Outbreaks Against Jews Reported in European Russia.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—Advices have been received here of the arrival of the Japanese troops at the Yalu river.

PARIS, April 11.—A dispatch to the Temps from St. Petersburg today says some further exchanges of shots have occurred between the Russian and Japanese forces along the borders of the Yalu river.

Vice Admiral Makaroff, the dispatch adds, is inspecting the defenses of Port Arthur.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 11, 5:45 p. m.—The Associated Press is informed officially that up to the present hour the government has not received any advices of Easter disturbances anywhere in European Russia. Complete quiet reigns, according to reports from the Jewish centers of population.

PARIS, April 11.—Official advices received today by the French government confirm the press dispatches announcing that Japan's first army, consisting of four army corps, is now completely landed in Korea and that the second army, consisting of a similar number of corps is about to start. The points of embarkation of the second army are not known.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 11.—The reports that the Russian minister at Peking had made strong representations to the Chinese government on the subject of the Japanese military instructors in the service of China and the Japanese officers with General Ma's army, demanding the issuance of orders for their dismissal, are confirmed here. Russia regards their continued presence where they are as being a most serious threat to her. It is pointed out that without the consent of the Peking government the Japanese officers who are with General Ma, who is now north of the Great Wall, easily can obtain dominant influence over the Chinese troops and use them if the Japanese operations demand the creation of a diversion in General Kuropatkin's rear, possibly resulting in cutting his communications. If Gen. Kuropatkin is compelled in time of stress to meet a sudden and unexpected attack from this quarter it might greatly embarrass him. Of course the Peking government would disavow complicity, but the harm would be done, and Russia considers that the immediate removal of Japanese influence with the Chinese army is imperative. While it is not specifically stated that China's failure to comply with the Russian demands will be considered a violation of Chinese neutrality this is believed to be the true account of the situation. It is added that Kuropatkin is disposing of 20,000 men where they will be available for use in the direction of the Chinese frontier, but no confirmation of this report is obtainable.

GIVE WAY TO EASTER.

The Easter merry-making is in progress. Business is suspended, the government departments are closed and the war bureau bulletin boards are bare except for the order for the mobilization of the naval reserves. Only three newspapers appear and they are in the form of fly sheets. M. Mescheriky, in the Grashdanin pays a fine tribute to Prince Hildoff, the minister of railroads, whom he compares with Peter the Great, working with his own hands on the Baikal railroad to stimulate the workmen to perform marvels like Peter at the foundry in St. Petersburg. The minister will return soon to Baikal to resume personal direction of building the circular line which it is hoped will be running by July, a year earlier than planned. Prince Hildoff expects soon to have seven to ten military trains running daily.

LAUDED AS BRAVE MEN.

SEBASTOPOL, April 11.—The observance of Easter here was marked by a patriotic demonstration in honor of the arrival of the captain and other surviving members of the crew of the Russian gunboat Kovletz. Vice Admiral Skrydloff, the commander of the Russian Black Sea fleet in leading them the

crosses of St. George, compared their exploits to the heroic defense of the Russians at Sebastopol.

PRAY FOR VICTORY.

VLADIVOSTOK, April 11.—The churches today have been crowded in observance of the Easter holidays with people praying for victory.

Many of the inhabitants who fled from Vladivostok to Khabarovsk, Eastern Siberia, at the outbreak of the war are now returning here.

SEEMS PLEASED AT TREATY.

PARIS, April 11.—The Russian ambassador, M. Nelidoff, acting on instructions from Foreign Minister Lamsdorff, has expressed to Foreign Minister Delcasse the satisfaction of Russia at the conclusion of the Anglo-French colonial treaty. This is accepted as Russia's answer to the reports that the Anglo-French treaty was indirectly hostile to Russia.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 11, 8:25 p. m.—The news of the signing of the Anglo-French colonial treaty was cordially received here. In responsible official circles the understanding between the allies of the two belligerents is regarded as the best guarantee against complications, and when the war is over and if Russia is victorious, as an assurance that Great Britain will not try to prevent her from reaping the fruits of her triumph.

RUSSIA BUYING LINERS.

NEW YORK, April 11.—The Russian government has not ceased its purchases of German trans-Atlantic liners, according to a Herald dispatch from Berlin. The correspondent asserts that negotiations are pending for the purchase of a considerable number of German vessels. These are to be armed, and together with the Sinolensk and Theodor of the Black Sea fleet are to form a flying squadron of fast cruisers.

The Furst Bismarck which has been re-named the Dign, will join this squadron.

The Russian government is alleged also to be negotiating with the French Compagnie Transatlantique.

Representatives of Sir William Armstrong, the German yard at Germania and other ship building yards have been in St. Petersburg for some days discussing orders for new warships with the Russian admiralty.

NO HEARST SENTIMENT

Mr. T. E. Ryan, Now in City, Did Not Notice It in California and West.

T. E. Ryan, of Waukesha, is in the city today, attending the circuit court. Mr. Ryan has just returned from an extended visit through California and the west. In an interview on the political situation he said that he failed to find any sentiment in the Golden state for William Randolph Hearst for Democratic candidate for president of the United States. There was a strong feeling that the nomination should come from the east and not the west. No particular candidate was mentioned.

In regard to being a candidate for governor of the state of Wisconsin, mention having been made in Milwaukee papers, Mr. Ryan said he was not a candidate for governor, in fact he is not a candidate for any public office. The gentleman did not express an opinion as to whom the Democrats would put in nomination.

BAENSCH IN MILWAUKEE

Spent Sunday There—Has Visited One-Third of Counties in State.

MILWAUKEE, April 11.—Judge Emil Baensch of Manitowish, candidate for the Republican nomination for governor, arrived in Milwaukee yesterday afternoon and registered at the Republican house. He left this morning for Madison at 9:40 o'clock, and will listen this afternoon to the reports of his lieutenants in Dane county and tonight to the reports from the city precincts. Tomorrow he will start on a northern trip.

"This campaigning certainly is hard work," said Judge Baensch in talking of the progress of his candidacy last night. "I have been making two county seats on many days, and I was home for only a short time last night and this morning. Last Wednesday I began in Sheboygan, listening to both county and city reports. On Thursday I visited both Racine and Kenosha. On Friday I was Burlington and Janesville, and on Saturday Deloit. I am here only so that I can catch an early train for Madison tomorrow morning, and after I have finished Dane county I will visit counties in the northern part of the state.

"The campaign is progressing favorably, and I have visited about one-third of the counties in Wisconsin. I will visit the county seats of the remaining counties as fast as I can get around to them. There will be no state central organization. As for Milwaukee county, nothing has yet been done to swing it into line, but it will not be neglected."

With a nine year old boy, entering Harvard college already prepared in several languages and higher mathematics it can be said American boys beat the band.

JOHN KRANZ PASSES AWAY AT AGE OF 85

Death Comes After Brief Illness, Due to Complications Arising From Cold.

SETTLED IN RACINE NEARLY 60 YEARS AGO

Founded Paper and Stationery Business in 1850—Only One of Children Able to be at Dying Bedside.

John Kranz, one of the oldest of Racine's pioneer residents and possibly the pioneer man of mercantile pursuits in this city, died this morning at 10:40 o'clock at his residence, No. 1136 Wisconsin street, after a brief illness, the immediate cause of his death being due to complications arising from a severe cold contracted about one week ago, in conjunction with the natural weakness attendant upon extreme old age.

Mr. Kranz was, in all probability, as well known as any man in the city of Racine, as the many eventful years of his long life were spent here in the management of the paper business that now bears the name of his son, W. H. Kranz.

BORN IN GERMANY.

He was born October 8th, 1818, at a small place in Germany, near Frankfurt on the Main and came to America in 1842, locating at Rochester, N. Y., where he remained for three years, after which he came to Racine, arriving here in 1845. He was married June 22, 1849, in the city of Milwaukee, to Elizabeth Ritchie, sister of Samuel Ritchie, of this city, and she now survives him.

FOUNDED BUSINESS IN 1850.

Mr. Kranz founded his paper and stationery business in 1850 and immediately identified himself with the development of the early industries of the embryo city. It has been a source of gratification to him, in his late years, to realize that the small burgh in whose ultimate development, he played such an active part, finally grew to be the second largest city in the state.

He retired from active business life in February, 1898, and celebrated the golden anniversary of his marriage in 1899, an event that will be well remembered locally.

Ten children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Kranz, of which number but four survive, Rev. John Kranz, of Pater-son, N. J.; George S. Kranz, of New York city; William H. Kranz of this city, and Mrs. Henry F. Tyrrell, of Milwaukee.

ONLY ONE CHILD AT BEDSIDE.

Owing to the sudden development of the really alarming symptoms in his case, none of the children, with the exception of Mrs. Tyrrell, was able to arrive before his demise. William H. Kranz was telegraphed for Friday night, at a small place in the interior of Florida, where he had gone for his health, and started immediately. He is due to arrive this afternoon at 4:23. The funeral arrangements will be unsettled until he comes.

Mr. Kranz has been, for a great many years, identified in membership with, and a constant attendant of, the Methodist Episcopal church and was a member of the Old Settlers' society.

55 YEARS IN BUSINESS HERE.

In the death of Mr. Kranz the city loses one of the most familiar landmarks. For more than fifty-eight years he has been among us and a regular visitor on the streets and places of business. No man ever had a better or clearer record. All of his business dealings were honest and upright; he was enterprising and ever ready to build up the town; he was kind hearted, but strict in everything. He believed in law and order, in a Christian life, and was ever for the right. No one ever knew him to swerve to the wrong side of a question. By this kind of a life he became known in all sections of town and his little store of years ago, developed to the largest of his kind in southern Wisconsin.

Frederick.

Alfred William, infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Frederick, nee Helen Bronnenkant, 1413 Franklin street, died of pneumonia at an early hour this morning, aged 2 years. The funeral will be held Tuesday afternoon at 2 o'clock from the Holy Name church on Villa street.

County Maps \$1.25.

The Journal is selling the most complete map of Racine and Kenosha counties, 40x50 in nicely printed colors for \$1.25. Get one before the supply is exhausted.

RAILROADS OWE STATE

In Debt \$67,928 in Back Taxes—Claimed Shippers Are Getting Rebates.

MADISON, Wis., April 11.—State Railroad Commissioner John W. Thomas has reported to the governor that his investigation of the books and records of the railway companies operating in Wisconsin shows that they owe the state \$67,928.07 in back taxes, due to their failure to report their entire gross earnings upon which their taxes are computed.

The investigation, he says, is only partially completed, and will consume considerable more time. The report gives the results of the investigation for four roads only, and for the years 1901 and 1902. These roads are the North-Western, Milwaukee, the Omaha, and the Minneapolis, St. Paul and Sault Ste. Marie. According to the report, the gross shortage in their returns of earnings for the period named is \$1,698,070.63.

The commissioner made his report to the governor Saturday, and copies of it were given out from the executive office Saturday night. The publishing of it at this time is expected to be helpful to the governor in the contest now being waged for delegates to the state convention.

Mr. Thomas in closing says: "This report embraces no deductions from gross earnings on account of refunds or rebates on mileage books, special passenger rates, or free passes or mileage books issued, for the reason that the Milwaukee road has refused access to the books containing these records, and because this branch of the work has not yet been reached by my experts in the offices of the other companies.

"This office is in receipt of information giving the names and addresses of shippers who it is claimed are getting rebates regularly.

"Many of these names do not appear on the accountants' reports. I believe this information reliable, and that the scope of the investigation must be broadened to cover the entire field, and that it is the plain duty of this department to continue this investigation until all the facts pertaining to the earnings of the railway companies have been fully secured.

"Enclosed will be found copies of statements made by accountants to this department, giving all the facts as to rebates made to shippers, and other earnings not reported as requested."

FIND MONSTER OIL WELL

Greatest Producing One in Ohio Struck South of Upper Sandusky.

UPPER SANDUSKY, O., April 11.—A monster oil well has been struck on the farm of Albert Wright, just south of this place. When the drill penetrated to the depth of nine feet in the sand, there was a terrific rush of oil that vent in a solid column over the top of the derrick. After the flow had continued for hours the well was finally brought under control. It is estimated that in twenty-four hours the well flowed fully 2,000 barrels. It is believed to be the great producing well in Ohio.

ROXANA'S LONG VOYAGE

Yacht Built in Racine Reaches New York After Trip of 177 Days.

NEW YORK, April 11.—After a trip from Racine, Wis., to Chicago on Lake Michigan, then down the drainage canal, then down the Mississippi, thence out through the Gulf of Mexico, and up the Atlantic coast the ninety-nine ton steam yacht Roxana, which was built in Racine last year for John W. Gates, arrived here yesterday. The vessel was 177 days in making the passage, having stopped at various ports on the trip. The Roxana will fly the flag of the Columbia Yacht club and will be used in these waters during the yachting season.

FARMERS ARE UP IN ARMS

Hunters' Dogs Chase, Maim and Kill Their Sheep.

Farmers throughout Racine county are complaining bitterly of the havoc wrought among their flocks of sheep by dogs. No less than twenty animals have been wounded or killed within two weeks. Yesterday the rural districts were filled with hunters, it being the opening day of the duck season. Dogs chased dozens of flocks and it kept the farmers busy chasing the ferocious canines.

It is proposed to organize a posse and exterminate every strange dog caught on farms and especially when the sheep are attacked. Generally the farmers do not complain of hunters entering their lands to hunt, but they do object when these dogs attack sheep and the owners pay no attention to it.

APRIL TERM OF CIRCUIT COURT; THE CALENDAR

Some Cases Settled; a Few Go Over Term, But Majority Are for Trial.

COURT ROOM PRESENTS SPLENDID APPEARANCE

Attorneys From Waukesha, Milwaukee, Madison and Burlington, Besides Local Bar Interested in Cases.

Promptly at 10 o'clock this morning the regular April term of the Racine county circuit court convened, Judge E. B. Belden, presiding. The court room, recently refitted with new carpets, furniture, walls calcimined, desks rearranged and other improvements made, presented a handsome and attractive appearance and brought forth favorable comment.

Attorneys noticed present were T. E. Ryan, Waukesha; William C. Quarles, Milwaukee; Oliver and Elia, Madison; Louis Rohr, E. E. Mills, George Waller, Burlington; Henry Madigan, Burlington; Henry Lockney, city attorney of Waukesha and others.

The following jurors were excused for the term: Francis Johnson, A. P. Munk, S. E. Anderson, Albert Kosek, Racine; Frank J. Ayers, Burlington; J. W. Spriggs, Dover; George Elia, Rochester.

The case of T. J. Shay, et. al., vs. E. Ellinger, went over the term.

Albertina Brochatt vs. Bertha Voght, et. al., a slander suit, is for trial.

Hostler Coal & Coke Co., vs. Badger Manufacturing Co., stricken from the calendar.

Fred Pagel vs. Fred W. Leindecker, is for trial. This is the celebrated Burlington case, wherein a father sues for \$10,000 damages, because of the defendant taking advantage of the girl. In a former trial the plaintiff got \$500 damages.

The case of James Spencer vs. Racine Woolen Mills, settled.

Catharine Kandy against the Standard Oil company, for trial.

C. B. Carpenter vs. C. S. Bassindale, for trial, placed at foot of calendar.

Frederick Starke, an incompetent, by Max C. Krause, his guardian, vs. W. S. Whiting, change of venue to Milwaukee county.

Robert S. Hall vs. A. Revken, et. al., for trial; Albert Polson vs. Albert Thompson, for trial.

Stephen West vs. Joseph Goebel, over term, pending settlement.

Carl A. Larsen vs. Milwaukee Electric Railway & Light company, for \$25,000 damages, for trial.

Frederick Hembrook vs. Henry Reisman, settled; W. F. Marquardt vs. John W. Schweitzer, settled.

Charles A. Brown vs. E. A. Learned, et. al., trial; Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway company against Hans P. Nelson, county treasurer, et. al., for trial.

The two Hagman cases against Frederick Leidke, et. al., motion made for dismissal. Taken under advisement by the court.

Alma H. Gundlach vs. Charles E. Gundlach, over term by agreement.

Mary Roseval vs. John Roseval; James W. Kinney vs. Eva Kinney; Benjamin Lawrence vs. Gertrude Lawrence; W. H. Skewes vs. A. J. Blake, et. al., all for trial.

Municipal Engineering and Contracting company against the Reichert Construction Co., over term.

John Haack vs. estate of Ernest Mulleer; Andrew Hagman vs. Frederick Leidke, et. al.; State ex rel. L. C. Schaefer vs. Henry J. Schreff, city clerk, for trial.

SEED POTATOES HAVE FAILED TO ARRIVE

Says the Kenosha News: News has been brought to this city that the farmers of the county have been muled by a smooth seed potato agent. His name was Clark and he came from Chicago. Patent leather shoes and pretty good clothes were his weapons and he managed to secure several hundreds of dollars belonging to farmers in the county. Clark struck the county the first of March and went from house to house canvassing seed potatoes. He had some samples which were of the best, and he claimed that the company which he represented was reliable.

He did not ask for payment in advance for the goods, but stated that if the payments were made in advance the company would ship with the order, valuable premiums. The farmers couldn't get away from the plan of getting something for nothing and to this end many of them gave up their good money to the shrewd agent.

CHANGE BOX STOLEN BY A NERVY ROBBER

While Motorman Was Transferring Trolley He Slipped Up in Darkness and Got Away With \$7.00.

One of the most daring holdups perpetrated in Racine for years, occurred last evening, when a thief stole the change box from a Park avenue car at the Junction end of the line. The car was in charge of Motorman Guilbert Sonnes, and he left his change box, containing between seven and eight dollars, besides his transfers and punch, on the front of the car while he changed the trolley for the return trip. As soon as he removed the trolley from the wire the car was left in darkness, and just at this instant the thief, who must have been concealed behind the high board fence which stands near the car tracks, rushed out, grabbed the box, and ran away. The motorman saw no one, and heard no sounds.

The first intimation he had of the robbery was when he looked for his box. At first he thought he must have changed it to the other end of the car, but he soon discovered that he had been held up. Although he made a thorough search of the vicinity, the robber had disappeared as completely as though the ground had swallowed him up. The loss was promptly reported to the police, but there will be great difficulty in apprehending the guilty party, as not the slightest clue can be found for them to work on. If the robbery was the work of some local man, he may be caught, but in all probability it was done by a tramp who lost no time in leaving the city on one of the numerous freight trains running through the city.

CONCERNING MR. J. J. DALE

What the Savannah, Ga., Press Says of Esteemed Citizen.

The Savannah, Ga., Press has the following to say of Mr. J. J. Dale who died April 1, at that place:

Mr. J. J. Dale who died at 2:10 o'clock this morning, April 1, at his home on the corner of Jones and Habersham streets, will be buried tomorrow afternoon at 4 o'clock from his late residence. Rev. James J. Fair, pastor of the Independent Presbyterian church, will conduct the services, and the interment will be in Laurel Grove cemetery. The National Bank of Savannah, of which Mr. Dale was vice-president, and the Oglethorpe Savings and Trust company, of which he was president, will be closed during the afternoon because of the funeral. The funeral will be attended by large numbers of Mr. Dale's friends who will pay their last tribute of respect to his memory.

Mr. Dale was born at Land's End, England, Feb. 25, 1829, and celebrated his 75th birthday during his last illness. He came to this country at 11 years of age, with his parents, four brothers and two sisters, settled near what is now Union Grove, Racine county, Wis. In 1853 he traveled south stopping first at Atlanta, where he remained for a few years. He then went to Brunswick for a short time and from that city came to Savannah where he resided until his death. When the war between the states became apparent, Mr. Dale took considerable interest in the development of events and promptly enlisted when the call for troops was made. Duties elsewhere than at the front of battle prevented him from seeing active service. He was detailed to furnish fuel for the government.

Immediately after the war he entered the lumber business and continued to take an active interest in it until 1888, the firm being Dale & Wells. In 1888 he married Miss Delia White of Union Grove, Wis., who was a direct descendant of John White, who early settled in New England. She died in 1893. He was married again in 1901 to Mrs. Hope Lovell who survives him. Mr. Dale leaves six daughters. Mrs. Nellie Dale, the widow of his son, Fulton Dale, is also living. Mr. Dale leaves fourteen grandchildren and one great-grandchild. One sister, Mrs. John Crane, is still living at the old homestead in Wisconsin. She is 81 years of age and is the only one of the children now living. All of his children, his daughter-in-law, and one nephew, Mr. Joseph B. Mitchell, of May-crow, were with him at the end.

The flag on the city hall was at half mast, as was also that on the court house. His estate is thought to be worth between \$250,000 and \$300,000.

CANADIAN RIVERS RISING

WINNIPEG, Man., April 11.—Both the Red and Assiniboine rivers are rising very rapidly and residents on their banks are preparing for floods.

OXBOW, N. W. T., April 11.—The Souris river is the highest known for years. The greater part of the Canadian Pacific railway bridge west of Oxbow has been swept away. Two smaller bridges have also gone. Several families had to leave their homes in boats.

MOROS RESIST SO THEIR FORTS ARE DESTROYED

Two Punitive Expeditions Led Against Them After Peace is Rejected.

TWO CHIEFS AT BOTTOM OF TROUBLE IN HIDING

American Troops Attacked Repeatedly—Two Privates Killed—Wisconsin Boy Dies of Heart Disease.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—The following bulletin was posted at the war department today:

General Wood reports that he invited the Sultan of Taraca to meet him at Vicars on March 31st, for consultation and that the sultan refused to come and instead made extensive hostile preparations. Marching columns from Marahui and Vicars left on the second of April to assemble the cavalry. The Vicars column was fired into all night ten miles from Vicars and one enlisted man was seriously wounded. The Marahui column was strongly resisted at the mouth of the Taraca river, although every effort was made to accomplish a peaceful landing; two enlisted men were seriously wounded.

The combined forces assembled in the valley on the fourth of April, and a large number of hostile fortified Cottas were destroyed from April 4 to April 7. The troops then returned to their proper stations. Newcomb, Company K, 17th infantry, and Wampler, Company D, 23d infantry were killed.

Every effort was made to bring the Moros to terms peacefully, but in each instance our troops were attacked and force was only used when all peaceful methods failed and the enemy attacked us. The two chiefs who have been at the bottom of all of the trouble on the east side of Lanao for two years are now in hiding and they will be arrested if possible.

General Wade to whom Gen. Wood's report was made and who transmitted it to the department, adds that the conditions in the Taraca valley for the last three months have been such as to render the above action absolutely necessary.

WISCONSIN BOY KILLED.

Acting Adjutant General Hall is informed that Second Lieutenant Harry Parrish of the 22d infantry, died at Marahui, Mimano, on the 8th inst. of heart disease. He was a native of Wisconsin and was appointed from the ranks in February, 1901.

3,000 HEREROS DEFEATED

German Forces Break Through Position After Eight Hours Fighting.

BERLIN, April 11.—The foreign office received today the following dispatch from the governor of German Southwest Africa:

"With the united principal division and western division, I attacked the enemy's chief force about 3,000 strong, at Onfianjira. The Hereros were in a strong, semi-circular position on a hill fronting the northwest. We first flanked and forced back the enemy's left wing and then attacked the center and right. Two energetic counter attacks of the enemy against our left were repulsed and the enemy's position was broken. The enemy's position was broken through at nightfall, after eight hours' fighting, and the enemy was driven back on all sides. The chief forces apparently retired in a northeasterly and easterly direction. Our losses include Lieutenants Von Estorf and Von Erlfa and two cavalry men killed, Lieutenant Rosenberg and five men severely wounded, and five men slightly wounded. The enemy's loss has not yet been ascertained, but was heavy owing to the excellent effect of our artillery fire.

"Nothing new from Von Glasenap's eastern division."

REBEL LEADER JIMINEZ

ARRIVES IN NEW YORK

NEW YORK, April 11.—Gen. Juan J. Jiminez, the Dominican rebel leader who fled from the victorious forces of President Morales, arrived here today on the steamer Philadelphia from Venezuela and Porto Rico. He embarked at San Juan, Jiminez refused to make any statement concerning his intended movements in this country.

The Racine Journal.

The Journal for 1904.
The Weekly Journal is a sixteen-page seven column paper, containing interesting correspondence from county towns and the news of the adjacent county and county seat up to the morning of publication. It is now issued in two sections of eight pages each, one each, on Tuesday and Friday of each week, practically making a semi-weekly paper. The markets and the columns are filled with the latest telegraphic news and selected "miscellaneous" matter. Its editorial page is a feature and the departments well sustained.

The Weekly Journal endeavors to give the news of the day unbiased. Its miscellaneous news matter is compiled by competent writers, and the serials published from time to time are always of interest and are from the best authors. Its correspondents are instructed to give the news of interest from their respective towns and avoid all local gossip with offensive personal allusions.

The Weekly Journal is a handsomely printed paper and is a general favorite throughout the sections in which it circulates. It aims to give the news of the day, foreign and domestic, in addition to the local news in a readable form and will continue in its efforts to give its readers every satisfaction possible.

The subscription price of the Weekly Journal is one dollar (\$1.00) a year, in advance, and the several premiums offered are valuable. These premiums of one dollar are intended for all subscribers alike and subscribers who for any reason may happen to be in arrears, can obtain the premium desired by paying up all arrears and one year in advance. All premiums must be ordered at the time of paying for the paper. Otherwise they will not be sent or given.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.
Should any publication continue sending any subscriber to whom it may have been ordered sent as a premium by us after the expiration of the one year agreed by us, we request every such subscriber to at once refuse to take such publication out of his postoffice, instructing the postmaster to that effect. The Journal will in no event be responsible for the same after the year for which it has been duly paid.

THE PREMIUM LIST.

The Journal and Farm Life, an illustrated Monthly Magazine for farm folks, one year for \$1.00.
The Journal and Chicago Inter Ocean one year for \$1.45.
The Journal and New York Tribune Farmer, one year for \$1.30.
The Journal and New York Tri-Weekly Tribune, one year for \$1.90.
The Journal and Woman's Home Companion, one year for \$1.65.
The Journal and Farm and Fireside, one year for \$1.25.
The Journal and Cooney's Home Journal, one year for \$1.25.
The Journal and Farm and Fireside one year, with the new People's Atlas of the World with maps in colors, 167 pages, \$1.65.
The Journal one year and the Family Physician, a valuable book for the household, \$1.40. If required to be sent by mail, 12 cents additional for postage.
The Journal and Woman's Home Companion one year, with Picturesque Philippines, for \$2.00.
The Journal and Woman's Home Companion one year, and the new People's Atlas of the world with maps in colors, 157 pages, for \$2.10.
The Journal one year and Professor Gleason's celebrated book, \$1.25.
The Journal one year, and Thorne's new and complete monthly book, \$1.25.
The Journal and St. Louis Globe-Democrat both semi-weekly, one year for \$1.65.
The Journal and Farmers' Voice, Way-side Tales, American Poultry Journal, Household, Realm and Vicks' Family Magazine, one year for \$2.00.

Order Premiums Wanted With Paper.
It is understood that no premium ordered will be sent or given unless it is ordered or requested at the time of payment for the paper.
These premiums are sent or given as per announcement, with the provision that they shall be specifically asked for at the time of paying for the paper.

Map of Racine and Kenosha Counties.

The Journal is making an unprecedented offer in connection with the Weekly. A map 40x50 inches showing location of every farm, road, etc. can be had for \$1.25 at this office, or sent by express, if so wanted for \$1.50. Paper one year (in advance) and map \$2.00. By express \$2.25.



CITY HAPPENINGS.

The revised returns show that Kerwin carried Kenosha county by 83 votes.

Every particle of ice in Root river, above the Horlick dam, has disappeared and there was no damage.

Members of the Racine life saving crew stood by the stranded tug Evans for eight hours, or until released from the reef.

As soon as the weather will permit work of excavating for the new \$50,000 stable of F. K. Bull and R. T. Robinson will be commenced.

On account of heavy seas running up the river today the tugs Evans and Nau were obliged to move up between State and Fourth street bridges.

The open season for shooting wild ducks will commence on Sunday. The country is said to be fairly alive with ducks and geese and that hundreds of hunters will be out in certain.

The term of John Bickel, as fire and police commissioner, will expire this spring. Mayor Nelson will appoint a successor. The mayor when seen, said

he had not decided whom he will appoint.

Men who have fished in the Root river for years state that there never was a spring when the fish were more numerous and larger. The perch and pickerel are most numerous, with plenty of suckers.

In the municipal court this morning Christiana Foss was granted a divorce from Fred G. Foss, on grounds of desertion. The couple were married in the year 1902 and the husband deserted the young wife in two weeks.

The six boys who were arrested at Corliss, on charge of throwing stones at passenger trains, robbing cars, stealing rides, etc., were up before Justice Lee. They were all fined. Four went to jail for five days and two paid up.

The old life saving station, which has stood at the south end of Michigan street for many years, will soon be offered for sale at public auction. The numbers of this crew are moving and settling in the new house.

Sarah Brown, aged 10, went to a meat market after meat for the family meal last night. On the way home a strange dog attempted to take the meat away. The girl fought off the beast and was bitten slightly on the left arm. Men got after the savage canine and drove it to the north woods and killed it.

Racine men have not yet given up hopes of securing the naval training school. The \$250,000 appropriation for the same has been reinstated and the president is to name a new commission to again view the sites offered and this committee must consist of persons not interested in any lake towns where offers have been made.

From the front steps of the court house this morning the Christie property was offered for sale. On the College avenue property \$3,400 was bid, but it was not sold; on the State street property, \$2,000; not sold; Silver street property, \$1,700; not sold. Liberty street property, sold to F. A. Morey, for \$1,125; lot on Spring street sold to Adam Kammmerer, for \$175. The sale was adjourned for two weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. John Williams, 1122 Wisconsin street, entertained at cards last evening, in honor of Miss Florence Graham. There were twelve tables, and the guests were not restricted to any particular game, but those at each table selected the game to be played. A bean was given to the winner of each hand, and at the conclusion of the card playing there was a raffle for the different prizes, the beans counting as cash. A most enjoyable time was had by all present.

James Corse was yesterday awarded the contract for the erection of the fifty thousand dollar stables which F. K. Bull and R. T. Robinson are going to build on Wisconsin street. This contract covers the building only, and arrangements will be completed later for the plumbing, heating and decorating. These stables when finished will be the most complete in the state, and will be equipped with the most modern improvements. Workmen are engaged at present in removing the houses from the site, and it is expected that the ground will be broken for the new building early next week.

Alexander McCarron, one of the quartette recently arrested at Milwaukee on a charge of operating fake foot races and swindling people out of money is making an attempt to get back \$800 which was put up for bail. It will be remembered that the money was put up by Charles Sweeney, who was in Racine jail several months. Persons who held the money refused to pay in to any one except Sweeney. This gentleman, when he left Racine, owed considerable money to Sheriff Muller and others and promised to pay the same, but so far as known never made good.

Considerable interest is being taken in fashionable circles in the approaching nuptials of a prominent couple residing on the south side. While no formal announcement has been made up to the present time, it is an understood fact that arrangements for the ceremony are practically completed, and the friends of both the young people are prepared to receive the wedding invitations at almost any time. The bride-to-be is a charming young lady, among whose many accomplishments, it is hinted, is a thorough understanding of housekeeping. The prospective groom is the son of a prominent manufacturer and is associated in business with his father.

WEBSTER FOUND GUILTY

Result of First of 36 Cases Rising From Green Bay Grand Jury Probing.

GREEN BAY, April 9.—(By Wis. News Ass'n).—The jury returned a verdict of guilty against Contractor E. T. Webster, charged with paying a bribe of fifty dollars to Alderman Morgan. This is the first of thirty-six cases rising from the grand jury investigation. The other cases will be tried at the June term of court. A motion was made for a new trial.

Let the Republican party arise to the occasion and either treat our possessions as American territory or as foreign soil. It is not logical to treat these islands as foreign territory for one purpose and foreign territory for another purpose, thus promoting special favored interests.

27 YEARS OF MISERY AND TORTURE from Rheumatism was experienced by Mr. Mich. Bulder, P. O. Box 122, Readville, Ohio. He writes: For 27 years I was afflicted with this merciless disease. Doctors could do me no completely. Sold by Kradwell-Thieses Drug Co.

PEOPLE WHO BARK if you are coughing your head off, and if your worst forebodings tell you that it is the forerunner of consumption, try Gloria Lung Balm. It is the best in the world. Good for children. Sold by Kradwell-Thieses Drug Co.

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Society.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. John Komos of Center street, a son.
Miss Kittie Rooney, of Kenosha, is visiting Racine friends.

Judge E. B. Belden has returned from a two weeks' visit at Atica, Ind.
Mrs. Louis Osius has returned to the city after a week's visit in Chicago.

Mrs. Allen, of Oshkosh, visited her son, Arthur Allen, of the north side yesterday.
Miss Mary Griebel is seriously ill at the home of Mr. Roberts, 1230 Wisconsin street.

Miss Joanie Chadwick has returned from a two weeks' visit with friends in Chicago.
Miss Martha Dross, West street, is spending a few days in Milwaukee visiting friends.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Huganin, 1733 Wisconsin street, entertained at what last evening.
Jonathan Crooks has returned to Racine, after spending a number of weeks in the south.

John O. Jones has returned from a several days' visit in the northern part of the state.
Scholars of Mrs. Charles Armstrong gave an interesting recital at the Elkins hall this afternoon.

Mr. Jorgen Jorgenson left for Chicago this morning and will make his permanent residence there.
C. E. Fifer, Wisconsin street, who has been ill for about a week with the grippe, is convalescing.

Herman Miller has bought the barber shop formerly conducted by John Longergan on Sixth street.
Mrs. George Case will lead the Sunday afternoon meeting at the Y. W. C. A. rooms at four o'clock.

Rev. T. Wood Miller of Portage, Wis., is in the city in the interests of the Portage Children's association.
Ex-Mayor Michael Higgins, who has been quite ill for several weeks, is able to attend to business again.

William T. Lewis who has been in California and other western states for several months, returned home.
Art Anderson, a well known young man of this city, is soon to be married to Miss Freda Miller, of Milwaukee.

L. C. Stevens, of Chippewa Falls, is in Racine to visit D. S. Mills, who is an old friend, and dangerously ill at present.
William Knapp, College avenue, who was operated on last Monday, is rapidly recovering and will be out in a few days.

Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Peil will leave for Chicago on Sunday next to reside in that city until the first day of next June.
Mrs. A. Wolsand of 1639 Villa street, will leave Racine April 20 for Vienna, Austria, and will return to Racine about September 1.

State Senator O. W. Johnson departed yesterday for California and expects to spend a few weeks in that state on important business.
James Green, of Ives Grove, is in the city endeavoring to make arrangements for the manufacture of his patent hoe and other patents.

James Rogers, who has been visiting his father-in-law, Justice F. C. Bliss, 833 Main street, returned today to his home in Escanaba, Mich.
Wallace MacGregor is so far recovered from his dangerous illness that he is able to sit up, and will probably be entirely well in a short time.

Mr. and Mrs. John T. Crooks of San Francisco, arrived in Racine yesterday from Florida, where the spent the past winter. They are the guests of Mrs. Jerome I. Case.
Stephen Bull, Jr., has been confined to his home on Main street for the past week by a severe attack of indigestion, but is much better and was out for a short time today.

Harry G. Hambright, who has been located at Antigo, Wis., for several months past, has returned to Racine, and will be associated with his father in the Racine Skirt Co.
Mrs. William H. Carpenter has returned from a three weeks' visit at Rockford, Ill., accompanied by Miss Ida Collier of that place, who will spend some weeks here as her guest.

Buel Dutton of Oak Park, traffic manager for Kelley-Mark & Co., a brother of Mrs. Hubbard, said Hubbard refused to live with or support his wife and had been separated from her for over three years. Dutton declared his sister a woman of means and in her name waived all claim for alimony from Hubbard.

OBITUARY.
Hamilton.
The body of William H. Hamilton was brought here from Fremont, Nebraska, this morning, in charge of his son, James Hamilton, and interred in the family burial plot at Mount Cemetery. Twenty-five years ago the deceased was one of the best known and honored men of the Belle City. He was a man of great ability and for a number of years was justice of the peace. Two of his daughters, Hettie and Mattie, were teachers in the public schools. It is over twenty years ago that the family departed for the western country.

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Yesterday the case of Frederick Rembrock vs. Henry Reeman, a slander suit for \$5,000 was settled, by the defendant paying \$250 to the plaintiff and apologizing. The parties are well known farmers of Rochester and Norway and the plaintiff charged that the defendant called him a chicken thief, thus injuring his character and good standing in the community.

The case of William F. Marquardt vs. John W. Schweizer, is another case that was settled a few days ago. Mr. Marquardt alleges that he sold Mr. Schweizer \$19,000 worth of stock in the Modern Skirt company and that the amount was not paid.

Divorce cases on the calendar and which may be tried are the following: Alma E. Gundlach vs. Charles E. Gundlach, on charge of cruel treatment; Mary Roseval vs. John Roseval, grounds of cruel and inhuman treatment; James W. Kinney vs. Eva Kinney; Benjamin Lawrence vs. Gertrude Lawrence.

ASKS \$25,000 DAMAGES.
One of the most important cases, if tried, a settlement now being expected, is that of Carl A. Larson against the Milwaukee Electric Railway & Light Co., for \$25,000 damages. During a terrific storm last August, one of the wires of the defendant was blown down. Mr. Larson, on his way home from his place of business, in some way got hold of the live wire and was nearly killed. It was many days before he recovered. The plaintiff charges negligence.

Another of the tax cases of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway company against the county treasurer, et al., is on the list for trial.
Under the head of issues of law for the court, the case of Leonard Schaefer against Henry J. Schreff, city clerk, will be heard. This is the suit wherein the license of Mr. Schaefer was revoked.

The \$10,000 damage suit of Mrs. Katharine Kunnally against the Standard Oil company, for injuries to her home, occasioned by a dynamite explosion, is also to be tried.

Other cases are of minor importance. When the attorneys enter the court room they will be greatly surprised at the improvements. Instead of dirty carpets, vile ventilation, dirty walls, etc., they will see handsome new carpets, bright walls, new furniture, larger space within the dock and other improvements.

FORMER RACINE WOMAN GRANTED DIVORCE; NO DEFENSE BY HUSBAND
The following clipped from one of the Chicago papers will be read with interest by Racine people, as Mrs. Langlois-Hubbard is well known here, having lived in the city most of her life, and is a daughter of the late A. P. Dutton.

With half the continent separating her from the man who charged with desertion, Mrs. Ellen E. Langlois-Hubbard of Evanston has been granted a divorce by Judge Tuthill in the circuit court. Mrs. Hubbard recently went to Seattle to care for a son who was ill, and her testimony was presented to the court in affidavit form. Theodore M. Hubbard did not appear in defense of the suit.

Buel Dutton of Oak Park, traffic manager for Kelley-Mark & Co., a brother of Mrs. Hubbard, said Hubbard refused to live with or support his wife and had been separated from her for over three years. Dutton declared his sister a woman of means and in her name waived all claim for alimony from Hubbard.

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A BLIZZARD OF GREAT SEVERITY IN NORTHWEST

HELENA, Mont., April 9.—An April blizzard, bringing with it from two to two and a half feet of snow and sleet has practically isolated western Minnesota and a large section of North Dakota. The storm which raged with great fury from Thursday evening until late yesterday not only completely blocked the railroads with huge drifts but so prostrated the telegraph service that it probably will be two weeks before it is restored.

The section of the country around Fargo, N. D., is cut out from all communication. Before the single wire working west failed it was learned that thirty inches of snow had fallen at Fargo and that not only the main lines of the railroads, but all the branches were tied up tight.

From Mapleton, Minn., to Staples, Minn., about 110 miles it was estimated that from 300 to 400 telegraph poles had been blown down or undermined by water. Snow plows are out in all directions and it is hoped to get the main lines clear today.

RAGES IN WISCONSIN.
LA CROSSE, April 9.—Snow driven by a strong wind gale this vicinity a mid-winter blizzard today. The temperature fell 20 degrees in a couple of hours. Railroads report serious trouble west of here.

KILLED BY CARS
Thomas Christianson Run Down by 2:30 Train This Afternoon.

Thomas E. Christianson, a Dane, twenty years of age, was struck by the 2:30 south bound passenger train on the Chicago & Northwestern railroad on Albert street this afternoon and was instantly killed. Mr. Christianson and Rasmus Rasmussen were on their way to the city from Horlicks where they had been doing some sewer work.

When the Albert street crossing was reached a freight train was going north. They waited for it to get by and started to cross the track, not knowing that the south bound train was coming. Rasmussen got across safely but Christianson was struck and thrown several rods, striking against a fence.

The body was picked up and brought to the baggage room of the station. It was badly mutilated and hardly recognizable. The dead man came to this city about four weeks ago from Denmark and boarded at 228 Howard avenue. He has two uncles in this city, Mr. Nels Madison and Thomas Madison, who were both at the depot and viewed the remains. The young man has a mother living in Denmark, but the father is dead. He was employed by Contractor Thompson. The coroner was notified and will hold an inquest.

THOUGHT STRUCK BY TRAIN.
Soren Jepperson, a resident of Clark street, was found beside the tracks of the Chicago & Northwestern railway seriously injured. It is supposed he was struck by a train. He was taken to his home and Dr. McNeill called.

PRESSFEEDER KILLS FOE
Franklin Union Picket Fatally Shot After Beating Victim.

CHICAGO, April 9.—Another name has been added to the death roll that distinguishes the progress of the Franklin Union's labor war on the International Association of Pressmen.

Roy Travis, an 18 year old press feeder, being assaulted by Franklin Union pickets, drew his revolver and fatally wounded Michael Bolland early today. The latter died while on the way to the county hospital.

Travis is employed by a firm of printers in Clinton street, and was returning from lunch when accosted by three pickets. He succeeded in getting past two of them, only to be attacked by Bolland, the third man, and the shooting followed. Travis, who shows evidence of a severe beating, was arrested.

WEEKLY BANK STATEMENT
NEW YORK, April 9.—The statement of averages of the clearing house banks of this city for the week shows:

Loans \$1,083,533,000, increase \$15,825,000.
Deposits \$1,085,512,800, increase \$16,143,400.
Circulation \$35,622,800, decrease \$1,267,200.

Legal tenders, \$71,163,200, decrease \$514,100.
Specie \$223,101,400, decrease \$288,700.
Reserve \$294,294,900, decrease \$890,800.

Reserve required \$271,258,200, increase \$4,035,850.
Surplus \$22,916,400, decrease \$4,833,050.
Ex. U. S. deposits

RACINE GIVEN POPULATION OF 31,529 FOR 1903

Such is United States Census Report, Showing Gain of 2,427 in Three Years.

BELLE CITY, THUS THE THIRD IN THE STATE

West Superior Credited With 36,824 Milwaukee 31,736—Gain of Eight Leading Badger Cities 100,000.

According to the report of the census bureau at Washington, D. C., Racine is the third largest city in the state of Wisconsin, with a population of 31,529. Milwaukee, of course, is first with 312,736 and West Superior second with 36,824, while Oshkosh comes fourth, with less than 30,000, La Crosse being chased fifth, with over 23,000.

This was the number of people early in the year 1903, but it is believed that Racine now has at least 34,000. The last city directory contains 14,027 names and the publisher, in his introductory, based the population at 33,000. This was in the first part of 1902 and it is reasonable to suppose that there has been a good gain since. Superior may be the second largest city in point of population, but Racine people do not believe it. New industries have been added here in the past year, hundreds of strangers have and are continually coming in; it is almost impossible to get houses, or living quarters, all of which goes to show a rapid gain, but of course the figures given by the government must go.

The figures sent out give the United States a population of 79,000,389, exclusive of Alaska, an increase of 3,005,814. The gain for Milwaukee since the last census, is 27,412. Eight leading cities in Wisconsin have gained a population of 100,000 during the three years since the census was taken.

In a number of instances the growth of some of the smaller cities is not important, but substantial progress was made in all of the half dozen foremost cities of the state. These figures are brought out in a report made by the census bureau, being estimates on the growth of cities throughout the country, and other facts regarding cities and the increase of their wealth, which will be made public from time to time. Superior, it is claimed, has made more rapid gains than any of her competitors. The figures compiled for that city show a growth from 31,091 in 1900 to 36,824 in 1903. Racine has made a gain from 29,102 in 1900 to 31,529; Madison from 19,164 to 20,886; La Crosse from 28,865 to 30,085, and Green Bay from 18,084 to 20,142. Oshkosh has not yet reached the 30,000 mark, having 29,910.

These returns are made by the census bureau on estimates made by their officials, who are engaged in collecting statistics of cities. However, according to these estimates, the growth of Milwaukee, if continued in the same ratio as these figures furnish, will bring the city close to the 400,000 mark in a few years.

WILL REMAIN IN THE BILL

Training School Amendment Not in Controversy Between Houses.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—The conferees on the naval appropriation bill, which contains the Quarles amendment providing for the creation of a commission to select a site for the proposed training station on the great lakes, will meet next week. An agreement on this measure has been delayed on account of the illness of Messrs. Hale and Tillman, conferees on the part of the senate. The amendment relating to the training station will remain in the bill. It is not in controversy between the two houses. It provides that the president shall appoint a commission outside of the navy department, who shall make an examination of all available sites on the lakes and report their conclusions to congress at the next session.

People in Wisconsin having investments in the Isle of Pines will be interested to learn that the treaty proposing the cession of that island to Cuba will not be ratified at this session of the senate. The opposition to it has been decided by the senate committee on foreign relations not to press it at this time.

The revenue cutter Onondaga, which has been under repairs at Norfolk navy yards, sailed for Galveston yesterday, having on board her Postmaster General Payne, Mrs. Payne, Miss Louise Jones, their niece, a physician, and a maid. The postmaster general's physician advised him to take a sea trip.

OBITUARY.

Slab.

A dispatch was received this morning announcing the death of Miss Caroline Sieb of Michigan City, Ind. Deceased was a first cousin of John and Rudolph Sieb of this city, and both of those gentlemen will attend the funeral, which will be held in Michigan City next Monday afternoon.

Rheumatism, indigestion, constipation, headache and stomach trouble positively prevented and cured by Hostetter's Rocky Mountain Tea. Keeps you well all summer. 30 cents. Krauswell-Thieson Drug Co.

TO FIX DATES OF CONVENTION AND CAUCUSES APR. 16

C. C. Gittings, a member of the Republican state central committee, also chairman of the Racine county committee, today received official notice that the state convention will be held at Madison on May 18, at 12 o'clock, noon.

Mr. Gittings stated to a Journal reporter that he would call a meeting of the county committee, to be held at his office one week from tomorrow, April 16, at which time the date of caucuses and county convention will be fixed. In counties, excepting Milwaukee county, having more than one assembly district, the convention shall be on call of the chairman of the county committee. The law provides that all conventions to elect delegates to the state convention must be called on notice of not less than four weeks; all town and ward caucuses as primaries to state convention on a notice of not less than ten days, and that notice of the meeting of such convention and caucuses shall be given in the usual manner.

NO SNAP CAUCUSES. The First district of Racine county is entitled to fourteen delegates and the Second district to ten delegates. Mr. Gittings said that he wanted it distinctly understood that there would not be any attempt at so-called snap caucuses, but that he would follow the law to the letter in fixing the dates of both caucuses and conventions.

The committee is composed of the following gentlemen: J. Jappe, First ward, C. C. Gittings, Second ward, W. C. Palmer, Third ward, M. J. Gillen, Fourth ward, John Peterson, Fifth ward, Peter Nelson, Sixth ward, Peter Halvorsen, Seventh ward, all of Racine; A. F. Kaneher, T. E. Hanson, L. N. Hicks, and M. McLaughlin, of Burlington; H. Schwartz, town of Burlington; Geo. Roundtree, Dover; Geo. West, Raymond; A. P. Colby, Union Grove; Joseph Smerchek, Lincoln; Dr. Chas. Platt, Waterford; D. McBeth, Yorkville; H. E. Johnson, North Cape; W. M. Elia, Rochester; Griffith Richards, Racine.

The officers are: Chairman—C. C. Gittings. Secretary—A. F. Gates. Treasurer—George N. Pratt. Executive Committee—M. J. Gillen, John Peterson, Peter Nelson, Griffith Richards, H. E. Johnson.

As four new wards have been made since the above committee was named it will be necessary to name committees from the Eighth, Ninth, Tenth and Eleventh wards, at the meeting on the 16th.

MAJORITY FOR LUSE 308

What Revised Figures From Racine County Show—Result in the State.

MILWAUKEE, April 8.—It is now conceded that Mr. Kerwin has been elected justice of the supreme court. Returns up to date, with eight precincts to hear from, give Mr. Kerwin a majority of 5,423.

This morning the county canvassing board, consisting of County Clerk William Bell, R. M. Boyd and Courtland Bones met at the court house and canvassed the vote cast at the election Tuesday, for justice of the supreme court. The count shows that mistakes were made in receiving returns on election night, for instead of Mr. Luse receiving 467 majority, he only receives 308. Below is the vote in the city:

Wards	Kerwin, Luse
First	91 43
Second	113 237
Third	122 208
Fourth	159 149
Fifth	80 90
Sixth	78 100
Seventh	194 200
Eighth	81 121
Ninth	83 94
Tenth	91 118
Eleventh	113 89
Total	1245 1455

Vote in the city of Burlington, village of Union Grove and the different county towns:

	Kerwin, Luse
Burlington	23 31
First ward	46 73
Second ward	32 82
Third ward	40 71
Fourth ward	40 71
Total	141 257

Total, Kerwin 1874, Luse, 2183, a majority for Luse of 308.

When the canvassing board viewed the returns, it was discovered that in nearly every ward in the city they were defective. The clerks and inspectors had forgotten to sign their names. The patrol wagon was hustled out and the clerk and inspectors notified to call at the court house and properly sign the documents. By three o'clock this afternoon all had been signed and the reports all made legal.

MILWAUKEE AND OSHKOSH ARE SELECTED

Wisconsin Democrats will hold two conventions this year in pursuance of the action of the state central committee, at the Plankinton house last night. The first convention to elect delegates at large to the national convention, will be held in Milwaukee May 17, and the convention to nominate state officers will meet at Oshkosh at a later date, to be determined by National Committee-man T. E. Ryan, chairman A. F. Varden of the state central committee, and George B. Milton, of Oshkosh.

During the afternoon and evening there were preliminary skirmishes between the Wall and Hearst interests, promising interesting developments, but everything favoring of open trouble was avoided by the compromise which recognized the claims of Oshkosh. Before this was done, however, it was clearly shown that the Wall men were in easy control of the committee, as well as of the situation.

HEARST FORCES FOR OSHKOSH. The Hearst forces of the city and state have been advocating the selection of Oshkosh as the convention city and have been making preparation for the meeting of the state central committee. While the Wall men had no objection to holding the convention at Oshkosh, the activity of the Hearst men in favor of that city forced them into supporting Milwaukee, on the theory that naming Oshkosh would be heralded broadcast as a Hearst victory. Practically the entire delegation from Oshkosh denied that they were in favor of Hearst. For president or that there was any definite sentiment there in favor of Hearst.

C. J. Freeman represented Racine at the meeting. He voted for holding the first convention at Milwaukee and also the second one. His vote was one of the three negative ones against holding the main convention in Oshkosh.

ROSE MAY GO TO ST. LOUIS.

Both the Wall and Hearst people were shy in discussing the delegates at large. Inasmuch as the convention is likely to be divided, neither side has announced the men whom they would like to send to St. Louis. Mayor Rose of Milwaukee, who has cast his fortune with the Wall people, would like to head the delegation, but if the Hearst people should carry the day he will stay at home. He does not expect to stay at home and there are likely to be more compromises in the convention.

Despite the fact that there had been some talk during the day about George W. Peck for governor on the Democratic ticket, and in some quarters about his being a candidate for sheriff next fall, there was no talk about Peck to be heard around the Plankinton house last night.

TO BE 538 DELEGATES.

The call will be issued today or tomorrow. The basis of representation is to be one delegate for every 250 votes cast for Rose in the last state election. The number of delegates in convention will be 538.

NEW LEGISLATION NEEDED

Senator Patterson Urges Necessity of Another Chinese Exclusion Law.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—Mr. Patterson addressed the senate today on the denunciation of the Chinese exclusion treaty of 1894 by the Chinese government. He announced his conviction that "unless additional legislation is had before congress adjourns every barrier against Chinese immigration that has been built will be removed on the 7th of December next and the ports of the country thrown open to the unrestricted coming of the Chinese hordes, whose invasion of the United States was arrested 22 years ago."

This opinion was based upon China's denunciation of the treaty of 1894, making it of no effect from December. He traced prospective trouble to the failure of congress in its vote of 1902 to duplicate the act of 1892 continuing in force for ten years the exclusion act of 1880. "Had China not denounced the treaty," he said, "there would be no trouble now with the exclusion laws, for the act of 1902 would have kept them all in force; but with the 1894 treaty out of the way under the act of 1902, our exclusion laws will all fall to the ground on the coming of December 7th. The cause of this is the usual wording of the 1902 act. For the first time in this Chinese legislation the validity of exclusion laws was made to depend upon the terms of treaties with China."

CHICAGO BOY BANDIT

SUICIDES WHEN PURSUED CHICAGO, April 8.—Anton Lowing, 948 North Hoyne avenue, last night was notified that his two sons, Martin and John, who left Chicago a year ago to seek employment on a ranch, had attempted to hold up a saloon in Council Bluffs, Ia., and that one boy was captured and the other committed suicide to escape arrest.

The elder boy, who carried two revolvers, rather than be taken prisoner by his pursuers when surrounded in the railroad yards turned his revolver on himself and sent a bullet into his brain. The younger lad was captured after a hard chase and is now in the county jail.

A spring bleeding for the sick and afflicted. A tonic for the weak and feeble. Stomach and keeps them well. Cleanses your system with Hostetter's Rocky Mountain Tea. 35 cents. 30 or 60 tablets. Krauswell-Thieson Drug Co.

JUDGE BAENSCH VISITS RACINE; RECEPTION HELD

Many Republicans Call Upon Aspirant for the Wisconsin Governorship.

WELL PLEASED WITH HIS GREETING HERE

Finds Strong Sentiment Against La Follette for Third Term—Does Not Disparage the Governor.

Judge Emil Baensch, of Manitowish, came to Racine late yesterday afternoon and registered at Hotel Racine. Mr. Baensch had been at Kenosha where a large reception was tendered to him by the leading Republicans. His visit to the Bello City was not previously arranged, the judge simply calling on his short trip in the southern part of the state. Only notices in the local papers that he would be here, announced his contemplated visit. Notwithstanding the informal call Mr. Baensch was greeted by from one hundred and fifty to two hundred Republicans during the afternoon and evening.

Mr. Frank J. Miller introduced him to callers and friendly chats were in order, both pertaining to Wisconsin politics and the rapid growth of Racine since the last visit of the judge here, about three or four years ago. That Mr. Baensch was pleased with the reception he received was apparent, for it was only his intention to talk with a few in regard to the feeling on the question of governor.

ENCOURAGING RECEPTION.

In an interview the judge said that he was well pleased with the encouragement he was receiving in various parts of the state. Wherever he went he found a strong sentiment against the nomination of Robert M. La Follette for a third term, the impression being that the governor should be satisfied with four years. Not a word did the judge utter disparagingly of Governor La Follette. All he wanted was to harmonize the Republicans of the state, realizing that there is a wide breach at present. He did not express himself one way or the other as to what chances Governor La Follette had for re-nomination.

John McFarlane, editor of the Manitowish News, was with Judge Baensch. It was his conviction that Judge Baensch will get every delegation along the lake shore, but he admitted that Mr. Cook was a strong candidate for the nomination. He also says that the sentiment where he has been is against a third term.

MEETING AT MADISON SOON.

Judge Baensch has headquarters at Madison and a meeting of representatives from every city in Wisconsin will be held there shortly for the purpose of organizing and getting ready for the caucuses and convention. Indications point, to many Baensch and also Cook delegates being chosen to the convention.

Great complaint is also heard in many sections of the state against the call of the convention having been made so early. Business men condemn the action claiming that such a long campaign will have a tendency to demoralize business.

SIX BAD BOYS FROM CORLISS

rought to Racine Jail Last Night—Are Milwaukee Toughs.

Deputy Sheriff Thomas Burns, of Corliss, arrested six bad boys that place yesterday afternoon and last evening brought them in to the county jail for safe keeping. This morning they were taken back to Corliss for examination before Justice John Lee.

The boys, for more than a week past, have been throwing stones through the windows of coaches when passenger trains came by, at points between Milwaukee and Corliss; they stoned a conductor and quite seriously injured him; have robbed freight cars and committed other depredations.

Two of the number, Arthur Leiske and Rudolph Doyer, are wanted at Milwaukee on charge of burglary. An officer will come from Milwaukee after them. The whole crowd belong to Milwaukee and are considered unruly and in the opinion of officers they should be sent to the industrial school or a reformatory.

TELEPHONE WAR IN KENOSHA

KENOSHA, April 8.—The local telephone war has broken out anew. Manager Johnson of the Citizens' Telephone company, announced today that he proposed to offer free service in all the public schools. The Wisconsin company recently installed phones in all the schools without charge, under a contract with the school board that no other company should be permitted to put telephones in. The Citizens' company purposes to make a test by offering their service free, in an effort to ascertain if the school board has a right to make such a contract.

\$50,000.00 Cash Given Away to Users of LION COFFEE

We are going to be more liberal than ever in 1904 to users of Lion Coffee. Not only will the Lion-Heads, cut from the packages, be good, as heretofore, for the valuable premiums we have always given our customers, but

In Addition to the Regular Free Premiums

the same Lion-Heads will entitle you to estimates in our \$50,000.00 Grand Prize Contest, which will make some of our patrons rich men and women. You can send in as many estimates as desired. There will be

TWO GREAT CONTESTS

The first contest will be on the July 4th attendance at the St. Louis World's Fair; the second relates to Total Vote For President to be cast Nov. 8, 1904. \$20,000.00 will be distributed in each of these contests, making \$40,000.00 on the two, and, to make it still more interesting, in addition to this amount, we will give a Grand First Prize of \$5,000.00 to the one who is nearest correct on both contests, and thus your estimates have two opportunities of winning a big cash prize.

Five Lion-Heads cut from Lion Coffee Packages and a 2 cent stamp entitle you (in addition to the regular free premiums) to one vote in either contest:



Printed blanks to vote on found in every Lion Coffee Package. The 2 cent stamp covers the expense of our acknowledgment to you that your estimates recorded.

WORLD'S FAIR CONTEST	
What will be the total July 4th attendance at the St. Louis World's Fair? At Chicago, July 4, 1893, the attendance was 232,773. For nearest correct estimates received in Woolson Spice Company's office, Toledo, Ohio, on or before June 30th, 1904, we will give first prize for the nearest correct estimate, second prize to the next nearest, etc., as follows:	
1 First Prize	\$2,500.00
1 Second Prize	1,000.00
2 Prizes—\$500.00 each	1,000.00
5 Prizes—200.00	1,000.00
10 Prizes—100.00	1,000.00
20 Prizes—50.00	1,000.00
50 Prizes—20.00	1,000.00
250 Prizes—10.00	2,500.00
1800 Prizes—5.00	9,000.00
2139 PRIZES.	TOTAL, \$20,000.00

PRESIDENTIAL VOTE CONTEST	
What will be the total Popular Vote cast for President (votes for all candidates combined) at the election November 8, 1904? In 1900 election, 13,358,653 people voted for President. For nearest correct estimates received in Woolson Spice Co.'s office, Toledo, O., on or before Nov. 5, 1904, we will give first prize for the nearest correct estimate, second prize to the next nearest, etc., as follows:	
1 First Prize	\$2,500.00
1 Second Prize	1,000.00
2 Prizes—\$500.00 each	1,000.00
5 Prizes—200.00	1,000.00
10 Prizes—100.00	1,000.00
20 Prizes—50.00	1,000.00
50 Prizes—20.00	1,000.00
250 Prizes—10.00	2,500.00
1800 Prizes—5.00	9,000.00
2139 PRIZES.	TOTAL, \$20,000.00

4279—PRIZES—4279
Distributed to the Public—aggregating \$45,990.00—in addition to which we shall give \$5,000 to Grocers' Clerks (see particulars in LION COFFEE cases) making a grand total of \$50,000.00.

COMPLETE DETAILED PARTICULARS IN EVERY PACKAGE OF

LION COFFEE

WOOLSON SPICE CO., (CONTEST DEPT.) TOLEDO, OHIO.

PRESENT COLLEGE AVENUE ONCE BARNSTABLE STREET

Mr. Charles L. Fellows of Algoma Corroborates Statements of Pioneer Racine Citizens.

There is some dispute in regard to early history of Racine, especially pertaining to names of streets. What thoroughfare was called Barnstable street, is the leading bone of contention. The statement that it was what is now called College avenue is correct. There never was another street known as Barnstable street. William Vance, H. Raymond and other old timers have stuck to this.

They are borne out by another former pioneer, one who lived here many years, who attended the Barnstable Methodist church and Sunday school. It is Charles L. Fellows, father of George Fellows, alderman-elect of the Third ward. Mr. Fellows, who lives at Algoma, formerly Ahnapee, writes his son an interesting letter, headed: "Correct views of another old settler." Here are the important parts of the letter:

"Having lived with my father on North Erie street, from 1846 to 1858, I can with some degree of certainty, speak with authority as to recent controversies over former names of streets. The street west of Wisconsin street on the south side of the river, was always known as Barnstable street, years before Mr. Barnes built the long house in front of our old home. What is called Dodge street, was so called in 1846, when my father bought the Parmelee place. At the time Mr. Barnes was trying to buy it, and for revenge bought the W. H. Waterman place, also a lot at foot of hill, near the river, east of our house, and built a two story frame house, on top of a twelve foot stone basement which in part shut off our view of the harbor. This house stood for a number of years, finally falling down, owing to the water from the harbor undermining the foundation.

In the process of grading the road that goes down the hill east of Mr. Ed. Gillen's house, there was opened a fine spring of pure water. As good water was scarce, everybody wanted the spring water. To get the water Mr. Barnes dug a ditch across the road to the south side of the Waterman place and put in a water ram at considerable expense, forcing the water into his house, and objected very seriously to anyone getting any of the water. My father, in order to get some of the water, dug two wells on lands he owned adjoining the Barnes lots and finally succeeded in striking the vein leading to the spring, and by steadily pumping succeeded in emptying the spring, but as only the King'sley's Ramsdell's and our own family needed the water the spring was never dry.

During the winter of 1849-50 the schooner "79" was built a little west of where Main street bridge now is. She was built for father by Mr. Nelson Griswold, at the same place the schooner "Lexington" was rebuilt two years be-

fore, and was re-named the "Cherokee." I was on board of her when she was launched. R. M. Norton, J. H. Lathrop, H. S. Durand and others were interested in her.

My mother was a member of Barnstable Methodist church and for several years. I was a regular attendant with her at church and Sunday school. I was born in 1834 and came to Racine in 1841. We never had a Barnstable street on the north side of the river. My father, Geo. D. Fellows, was alderman for one year from the Fourth ward, but did not want the office and would never take it again.

MUST SUFFER PENALTY

Although Extenuating Circumstances Were Offered in Behalf of J. C. Learned.

Defendant's Friends Offered \$800 in Settlement of \$1,600 Shortage But Same Was Not Accepted.

John C. Learned, who pleaded guilty to the charge of embezzlement in the municipal court yesterday afternoon, and was sentenced to three years in the state prison at Waupun, will not be taken to that place by Sheriff Mutter until Monday morning.

Every effort was made by Mr. Learned and his friends to raise the \$1,000 which he was short in Miss Koehn's estate, but without success. Eight hundred dollars was offered the surety company, but refused and orders given to make no compromise.

After Learned was taken before Court Commissioner Wentworth, waived examination and was arraigned before Judge

Smieding to plead, the scene was sad and sorrowful. Learned was born and raised in this county, coming from one of the most honored families. He is the youngest of seven children and it was the first time that a stain of any kind has affected the good name.

PLEA FOR DEFENDANT.

With tears in his eyes Learned stood up and pleaded guilty. In answer to questions by the judge the prisoner said he had nothing to say. Attorney Savage, of Milwaukee, however, made an eloquent plea for mercy. He reviewed the life of the young man; it was his first offense; the niece from whom the money was taken had lived with Learned and his wife; she had no father and her mother could not be called a mother. The attorney told how the girl was reared in luxury at Learned's home and educated; that she was known as the \$10,000 girl. Under all of the conditions and the fact that most of the money taken was used for the home of Learned, as well as comforts of the girl, and the further fact that the money was not deliberately stolen and accounts could not be given owing to carelessness on the part of the guardian, he asked for leniency.

The penalty of the crime is not more than five years nor less than three years. Judge Smieding, after speaking of how sad it was to sentence a young man to prison, but that the law must take its course, pronounced sentence of three years.

The brother of Learned was in court, and he, as well as the prisoner, showed deep agitation.

A tonic for the aged and infirm. Gives strength and vital force to every part of the body. A Spring tonic that makes sick people well. Hostetter's Rocky Mountain Tea. 35 cents, tea or tablet. Krauswell-Thieson Drug Co.

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The Leading Specialists of America. 25 Years in Wisconsin Bank References.

VARICOCELE
NERVOUS DEBILITY
CURED.

NO NAMES USED WITHOUT WRITTEN CONSENT.

If you have transgressed against the laws of nature, you must suffer. Self abuse, later excesses and private diseases have wrecked thousands of promising lives. Treat with scientific physicians. Cured. Avoid quacks. E. A. Sidney, of Toledo, says: "At the age of 14, I learned a bad habit and at 19 contracted a serious disease. I treated with a dozen doctors, who all promised to cure me. They got my money and I still had the disease. I had given up hope when a friend advised me to consult Drs. K. & K., who had cured him. Without any confidence I called on them, and Dr. Kennedy agreed to cure me or no pay. After taking the New Method Treatment for six weeks I felt like a new man. The drains ceased, my veins disappeared, my eyes grew stronger, my hair came out, my skin became clear and my sexual organs vitalized. I was cured by Dr. Kennedy and recommended him from the bottom of my heart."

"We Treat and Cure Syphilis, Gleet, Varicocele, Emissions, Stricture, Urinary Discharge, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Weakness, Kidney and Bladder Diseases."

CONSULTATION FREE. BOOKS FREE. Call or write for Question Blank for Home Treatment. NO CURE, NO PAY.

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The Racine Journal.

ESTABLISHED IN 1855.
328 Main St., between Third and Fourth St.
Issued in two sections of eight pages each,
on Tuesday and Friday of each week.

Sample copies sent free on application.
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Printing Company, Racine, Wis.,
328 Main Street.

THE JOURNAL PRINTING CO., Racine, Wis.,
328 Main Street.
Terms: \$1.00 per Annum, in Advance.

Entered at the Post Office in Racine, Wis., as
second-class matter.

TUESDAY, APRIL 12, 1904.

A CANDIDATE OF PEACE.

Whatever will advance the good name
of the state, or promote the welfare of
its people, or win our sincere support.
To determine whether a measure will ac-
complish this, earnest debate, thorough
discussion, is indispensable. Let us
therefore think fairly, reason calmly,
judge impartially. And there is reason
to hope that what has been so aptly
called the "savage common sense" of our
people will enable us to present a united
front which the approaching national
campaign makes imperative. (Judge
Baensch in announcement of candidacy.)

Here is the whole thing condensed.
What more appropriate platform could
be asked for. Here is a man who pre-
sents no issue upon which people must
agree or be cast out in the outer dark-
ness. The statement is clearly made to
whatsoever support will be given to what-
ever will advance the good name of the
state or promote the welfare of the
people. To get at this, to arrive at legiti-
mate conclusions, to permit different
opinions to formulate themselves, this
able man, this impartial man, tells the
people of Wisconsin, that to determine
what is best for the state, or promote
the interests of the people, it is neces-
sary to discuss thoroughly, to engage
in earnest debate. That this be done
without undue heat, or without dispar-
aging the opinions of other men, without
condemning as unworthy the confidence
of their fellow men all those who differ,
Judge Baensch declares it will be neces-
sary to think fairly, to reason calmly
and to judge impartially.

The citizen who can announce, and
stand by as Judge Baensch surely will,
such sentiments is entirely worthy of
the support of the citizens of his state.
There is no proclamation ringing with
denunciatory language of numbers of his
fellow men who differ: here is no in-
vidious comparison cunningly distorted
that the credit of his state be made to
suffer, but an honest, clear cut, an-
nouncement that one candidate for gov-
ernment of this great state, is of the op-
inion that his fellow citizens should deter-
mine these matters for themselves; that
he will support whatever will best ad-
vance the good name of his state or
promote its welfare.

Judge Baensch thoroughly believes the
three departments of our state govern-
ment are entirely separate and yet, each
working in thorough harmony. This
can of necessity only be reached when
each, the legislative, the judicial and the
executive works within its own sphere,
and each determines of its own duties,
without interference of the other. It is
the privilege of the executive within the
boundaries of his duties to advise, to de-
termine whether legislative acts should
receive or not receive his official sanc-
tion—when the legislature has settled the
matter by itself and for itself. It is
essentially not the duty nor the privi-
lege of the executive to assume the duties
of a promoter, nor to assume the duties
of a judge in the slightest manner
criticizing the motives of citizens who
differ with the executive mind. Asper-
sing the character of citizens who refuse
to agree with an executive is unworthy
of any executive or candidate for the ex-
ecutive position, and it will have no part
in the character of Judge Baensch.

With this Manitowish statement the
governor of this great state, all dissen-
sions will cease as by magic. The mis-
administration of the departments of
state will terminate, and the abuse of
executive power as shown of late in as-
suming the duties of state employees to
be among other things, that of working
in the personal interests of a candidate
for a second and a third term, will end
for good, for Judge Baensch has pub-
licly announced the corrupt use of state
employees as of state game wardens to be
entirely wrong, and if he is governor,
will cease, and better still, he favors
the abolition of the appointing power
that can make such things possible. Nat-
urally enough it can be assumed because
previously the judge has said so, in the
appointment of state commissions such
as commissioners having control of rail-
road rates, he would make all such
elections. This matter properly Judge
Baensch would leave for the legislature
to determine as within the province of
their duties.

The Republicans of Wisconsin can do
no better or wiser thing than to place
in nomination for governor Judge Emil
Baensch of Manitowish. Factionalism
with him as governor will be banished,
and with the experience of our people
such can never again assume the hide-
ousness of three or so years of the past.

Discussions of party measures there will
of necessity be, and of consultations of
leaders and of people, there will be as
there certainly should be from time to
time as occasion arises. The people ask
for the best, the wisest and what is
good for the greatest number, and to
arrive at this, as Judge Baensch declares
so convincingly, we should think fairly,
reason calmly and judge impartially.

Those favoring Judge Baensch will do
well to remember that it is delegates in
the state convention that count. To
secure this attendance at the caucuses
is necessary and to vote for Baensch de-
legates.

DISFRANCHISING MUST BE IMPAR-

TIAL.
Maryland Democrats at the dictation
of extremists like Gorman and others
who refuse to believe the war is over
are trying to enact legislation disfran-
chising the colored vote. The method
to be adopted is precisely the same as
by the cotton lords of the south, by
the pretense of an educational require-
ment, which in the case of the white
voter is nullified by inserting the grand-
father's clause. This grandfather's
provision permits all white citizens to
vote of the Democratic faith, for the
white Republicans are taken care of in
another way but equally as effectual in
suppressing their vote. This provision
permits every white man to vote, no
matter his ignorance, if he voted prior
to 1890, or is descended from any one
who voted prior to that date. Such a
citizen known to be illiterate does not
come under the educational qualification
and does not need to be compelled to
satisfy the registers of election that he
can explain and can read as the law re-
quires a portion of the constitution.

Certainly if any educational qualifica-
tion were to be enforced impartially,
both as to the white and the colored
vote, it is unlikely any court of juris-
diction would ever declare it unconstitutional,
but not in one southern state where
the colored vote has been disfranchised
does the educational provision apply im-
partially because the grandfather's
clause permits every illiterate white to
vote. The nullifying of the federal con-
stitution has been brought before the
United States supreme court, but not as
yet just in the precise form that will
elicit a legal decision as to the consti-
tutionality of this legislation. It has
been however hinted such may be the
case and the country will know from its
highest tribunal how successfully states
may proceed to disregard the constitu-
tion of their country or unsuccessfully.

Maryland is not as fully southern per-
haps as such extremists as Senator Gor-
man and his confederates imagine. It
has been carried by Republicans for McKin-
ley, has enjoyed a Republican governor
and has sent to the senate two Republi-
can United States senators. It is more
than believed had it not been for the
internal dissensions and the discredit-
able course pursued by Senator Well-
ington which injured his party badly, to-
gether with the pernicious activity of
now Senator Gorman taking such advantage
of the situation, Maryland would
have remained Republican.

If it is the ignorant colored vote de-
sired to be ignored by the count through
legislation, the moral sense of the nation
will insist the ignorant white vote
will be disfranchised as well. One is as dan-
gerous as the other when it is asserted il-
literacy is the bane of the ballot box and
the throttling of intelligence.

STATE CARE OF TUBERCULOSIS PA-

TIENTS.
The president of the Illinois state
board of health states that there are at
least 125,000 deaths annually in this
country from the scourge of consump-
tion and said at a late meeting of the
progressive health club that in Illinois
during 1903 there were 7,026 deaths from
consumption, with pneumonia claiming
6,830 victims. Further he says: "The
greatest source of infection from con-
sumption is through the medium of the
sputum, and if the sputum of every con-
sumptive could be destroyed the disease
could be banished from the face of the
earth."

"Experience has shown consumption is
a preventable disease, and in 70 per cent
of the cases, a curable one, if taken in
time. What is needed in every state in
the Union is a sanatorium for the treat-
ment of consumptives. The stamping
out of this dread disease is a matter for
education and evolution. It depends upon
right living, cleanliness, sunlight, tem-
perance, good food and fresh air and
proper care."

A number of states are contemplating
the establishing of sanatoriums for the
treatment of tubercular diseases. Wis-
consin among the number. To this end
two bills were introduced in the last leg-
islative session, but there was nothing to
the purpose accomplished unless it was
to serve an advance notice that some-
time in the future an earnest effort
would be made on this line. The cottage
system has been proposed and there are
some good arguments favoring this plan
of treating tubercular patients, any
isolated feature clearly will not go in
the sense of isolating patients as are
patients suffering from contagious dis-
eases as contagion is commonly under-
stood. In the next legislature, Wiscon-
sin being ever a state of progress and
caring for its afflicted, should take up
the matter of establishing a state park
or state establishment for the treat-
ment of consumption and kindred pul-
monary complaints.

A NEW YORK DECISION.

The decision against a New York city
electrical lighting company in a case
brought by an insurance company to
hold it responsible for the destruction by
fire of a building which it has furnished
light to, will not go unnoticed. The suit
was on the ground the wiring was not
perfect, that the wires were not properly
insulated and in consequence the build-

ing was set on fire and destroyed. The
account of this suit says:

"The electrical concern is ordered to
pay \$5,315 to the German-American in-
surance company, the amount of a pol-
icy carried on a building destroyed be-
cause of imperfectly insulated electric
lighting wires. The fire occurred more
than four years ago. A whole block of
wooden buildings at Third and Avenue
One Hundred and Nineteenth street was
swept away, entailing a loss of about
\$100,000. The German-American began
an action against the Edison company as
a test case, charging it with setting fire
to the buildings. Expert electricians
found that at the point of contact be-
tween the front wall and the wires the
insulation was so imperfect that the
wires had burned through a tin cornice
and down into the wood beneath. It was
decided that this was the cause of the
fire."

If this is good law and the decision
holds if carried up, which is very likely,
electric lighting companies will be held
responsible for all damages growing out
of improperly insulated wires. It can
not be seriously claimed by electric light
and power companies that the public are
any too well guarded now from the dan-
gers of live wires or from wiring for
lighting purposes not effectually insu-
lated.

TARIFF PROCESSES.

Attacks of Republicans upon Republi-
can tariffs are not now in these days
uncommon. But it is noticeable that in
some of these criticisms to call them
such rather than attacks, ideas differ.
Here is Congressman Lovering, of Rhode
Island, delivering the other day a pro-
nounced attack upon the Dingley tariff
in the course of which he insisted all
necessary relief could be had and that
without changing in the slightest manner
a single schedule in the present tariff,
by the simple process of enlarging the
drawback system. But it is this
drawback system, that some friends
of a revised tariff object to. It is not
forgotten that some months ago the Stan-
dard Oil company through this drawback
system was enabled to compel the Ameri-
can tin plate company to concede to its
own terms for making its oil cans for
transportation of oil, and in turn the
Tin Plate company was compelled
either to get its men to consent to ac-
cept lower wages for all work on this
particular job, or else decline the offer
of the Standard. There is nothing gain-
ed by denouncing the Standard for doing
what everybody else does, only it being
a taxing power because no person, firm
or corporation, can dictate what it shall
charge, and it can assess just as it is
so pleased for its oil and other products,
it would compel American labor to ac-
cess itself a certain percentage. If it
wanted the work to do, With the draw-
back system, it could have made its oil
cans of Welsh made tin plate, and for
every can exported in this tin can made
abroad, had recouped 35 per cent from
the treasury. So rather than have them
do this, the Tin Plate company was com-
pelled to get their men to take lower
wages on this job, than they received
for other work.

But then all these matters are sub-
jects for argument and until the govern-
ment has a tariff commission upon the
lines, marked out by President Roose-
velt in one of his messages, there will
always be disputations even between strong
believers in a protective tariff as to the
efficiency of some provisions and schedules.

VERY LIKE IT IS MR. KERWIN.

Later returns indicate the election of
James C. Kerwin to the supreme court
by a majority of something like 2,000.
While for substantial reasons the defeat
of Mr. Lusk is to be regretted, yet the
friends of the latter made a gallant fight
against the combined forces of an entire
state administration, and have nothing
to reproach themselves with.

It can, however, be said that the ability
of Mr. Kerwin has never been in
question. It was only that the state-
ments were publicly made that he was
prejudiced in the matter of certain state
questions, and the circular matter
emanating from Madison, giving the
tenor unmistakably, that brought ele-
ments into the judicial campaign, arousing
the spirited contest against him. It
was regarded as improper by thousands
of good citizens that any state adminis-
tration should interfere in the choice of
a supreme court justice, and therefore
Mr. Lusk as not laying in any manner
taken sides, and being an independent
candidate in all senses of the word, best
represented their ideas as to what a ju-
dicial candidate should be.

Mr. Kerwin, however, may arise superior
to any preconceived ideas he may
have formed on issues that possibly may
some time be before the court, and de-
cide solely from the law and the ad-
vice of his legal training and his per-
sonal standing are such that strong
hopes may be entertained in this re-
spect, and it is very possible the circular
matter sent out may have done him
injustice in leading citizens to suppose
he might be subservient to the wishes
of any executive no matter who he may
be. Still the official count may yet give
the election to Mr. Lusk.

THE TWO STATE CONVENTION.

The double headed state convention is
called for Wednesday, May 18th, to meet
at Madison. The basis of votes upon
which delegates will be chosen is the
same as for the last convention. As the
governor's machine is in working order
and state employees are by this time well
versed in their work and trained to obey
orders, it behooves the friends of Judge
Baensch and ex-Congressman Cook to
get down to business. It's the votes in
census that tell the story, and it is the
votes opposing a third term that must
be got out.

THE MISSISSIPPI IDEA.

The Mississippi idea is by legislation
to do away with all the campaign or-
derly work in campaigns, in fact to ab-
solutely forbid it. This is argued will be
in uniformity with the primary law of
the state and will do away with election-
eering. The measure it is said can not
pass this session, but the ground has
been broken and there is a probability of

muster up enough energy to turn out to
their caucuses, the governor will again
win out. The Sentinel says:

"The time in which this work must be
accomplished is short. Had the state
central committee respected the law of
the party and given eight weeks in
which to hold primaries and county con-
ventions there would have been no ac-
casion for a "hurry up" call. But they
did not do this. The administration or-
ganization is as well prepared now as it
can be at any time. Every day of wait-
ing after the call is issued weakens the
cause of the third term boomers by giv-
ing the opposition time to perfect their
plans. Therefore it behooves those who
are opposed to a third term to begin
work the minute the call is issued and
perfect arrangements to bring out the
full Republican vote and secure an honest
expression of Republican opinion."

GOOD CROP REPORTS.

Despite the unusually hard winter it
is comforting to know that the grains
and grasses of our state are in excellent
condition and promise bountiful crops
for the present crop year. The last state
crop report says the grass pastures and
the meadows are at least ten per cent,
better than last year in condition, and
there is an absence of contagious dis-
eases afflicting the farm animals. Prices
of farm products are better, in fact
above the average. Some of the prices
given in the report are as follows:

Corn, 50 cents per bushel; wheat, 55;
rye, 60; oats 37; barley, 50; beans, 52;
potatoes, 85 cents; tobacco, 6 1/2 cents per
box; tunc hay, \$8.50 per ton; butter
22 cents per pound; eggs, 14 cents per
dozen.

"The season must necessarily be late
in allowing a commencement of active
farm work," says the report, "and as
hardly the usual amount of plowing was
done last fall the spring will be a busy
one. Farm help, however, is more plen-
tiful than last season at slightly lower
prices than were then offered."

As to values of farm animals the re-
port is not so encouraging, the report
says:

"With the exception of prices for hor-
ses, those for farm animals are not high,
being hardly up to the average of the
last five years. The average price of
horses is \$125 per head, milk cows, \$85
and sheep \$3.50. Fat hogs bring an
average of \$4.75 per 100 pounds and fat
cattle \$3.75 per 100 pounds."

This condition however is not at all
confined to this state, and is ascribed to
the operations of the great meat trust
which has so manipulated that the pro-
ducer and the consumer bear the bur-
den while the trust bears the profit.

THE "LITTLE BALLOT" FEATURE.

Chicago papers are arguing since the
reports came in from the "little ballot",
favoring the return to the old plan of
electing school commissioners by a vote
of the people, instead of by the modern
plan of appointment, that the electing
by the people will only put the schools
in politics. The Chicago Record Herald
in recording the decision of the people
of that city to elect their school board
by a vote of the people says:

"The appointive plan has worked well
in Chicago. It has given boards of high-
er average standing and efficiency than
could be secured by the elective plan.
To change to the elective system in Chi-
cago would be to make the public
schools a part of the spoils of partisan
politics. It would be a backward step.
It would undo much of the good work
already done in placing the schools be-
yond the reach of the spoils jobber
and the man with a "pull."

"Under the present plan the mayor is
responsible for the general character
and fitness of the school board. Under
the elective plan no one could be held
responsible."

It all depends. But this argument
could be carried further, and the point
made that outside of the governor, the
mayor, all offices be made appointive.
Wisconsin has now all the samples it
wants of the benefits of the appointive
power in the scores of state officials and
employees formed in a powerful political
machine operated by that shrewd man-
chist Robert La Follette.

EVIDENCES OF FAVORITISM.

Evidences of rebates being given
favored shippers is now accumulating. The
Elkins law is being nullified in the new
practice and it is asserted the agents
of the Interstate Commerce commission
are giving the new practice some atten-
tion. The method by which the big rail-
roads or little railroads, now pay satis-
factory rebates, though the word is not
spelled in this fashion as rebates, is to
make "allowances" as switching charges,
which says one, report in many in-
stances is reaching as high as thirty per-
cent of the entire freight rate charged.
The disclosures says an account, "which
will be made when the commission in-
vestigates the matter in Chicago probably
will result in a report to the attorney
general, charging wholesale payment of
rebates by a device within the meaning
of the statute. Unable to obtain rebates
through the regular channels many of
the large manufacturing interests have
constructed switching roads connecting
their plants with the railroads, over
which they ship. For the service of de-
livering their cars over these alleged
railroads to the road over which they
ship they are allowed \$3 a car in many
cases. Some of the western roads are
said to allow as high as \$15 a car."

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC IS TO IRRIGATE 2-

000,000 acres of its arid lands between
the Bow and Deer rivers. In this coun-
try the government does all that.

Will Governor Odell of New York rise
to the occasion and save Niagara Falls
from the schemers who want to loot the
greatest show piece we have?

If congress votes that appropriation
for the Kaw river, Wisconsin should in-
sist upon appropriations for its rivers
that cause disastrous floods as well.

The south isn't sure this time about
helping out. But it says four years
hence it will be in the saddle for that
nomination.

So Senator Smoot will have all sum-
mer and fall to rest. Next winter the
lid will be taken off again.

Before long park talk will be heard
again. The green grass and kinder
breezes will induce such.

Arbor day is May 6th. Get ready to
plant a tree.

some such law being enacted next win-
ter. But after all there is some reason
in this proposed change in election and
campaign methods if the announced pur-
pose of a primary election law is not
misinterpreted. It certainly places every
candidate upon the same bottom and
places each political party upon precisely
the same level so far as party cam-
paign work is concerned, while the next
inevitable step would be the doing away
with political newspapers. For, if the
campaign orator is dispensed with and
all party campaign work forbidden as
this Mississippi law proposed, since all
political agents were to be forbidden,
and all stump orators forbidding any
agent or worker or speaker to accept
payment of any sort for his work, why
would not the next reform step be to
forbid the newspapers from doing the
same thing on other lines?

RIVAL SUGAR BEET INTERESTS.

The contest in this state between rival
sugar beet interests is between the
Canadian interests under Mr. Davidson
and the Wisconsin beet sugar men. It
was the Canadian interest that located
at Janesville and it is the Wisconsin
interest figuring on locations at Eau
Claire and other points. The contest is
all over the point of supply and in view
of the immense amount of territory in
this state perfectly suitable for the cul-
tivation of the sugar beet, it seems sin-
gular that there should be such rivalry
over locations. However, if the farmers
are assured of sufficient to properly re-
munerate them for raising the sugar
beet, there will not be the slightest trou-
ble in almost anywhere making con-
tracts for ample supply to run a factory
on. For instance there is Racine county.
There are thousands of acres near the
city of Racine in every way suitable for
the raising of sugar beets, but farmers
are not going to raise it if not assured
of a sufficient recompense, nor will they
consent to be placed at the mercy of
any factory.

SECRETARY SHAW CORRECT.

Some criticism has passed upon the
amendment to the civil bill desired by
Secretary Shaw, removing the limit on
subsidiary coinage. But the secretary is
right in desiring the limit removed. The
treasury department holds the laws for-
bidding the issuing of subsidiary coin in ex-
cess of \$100,000,000, with the exception
of the bullion remaining that was
bought under the Sherman act of 1890,
and as this silver is all consumed, there
is no further authority of law to coin
more subsidiary silver. The country
needs more of this and the day has pas-
sed when it is necessary for congress to
give the secretary authority to coin suf-
ficient millions of the smaller silver coins
for the use of the people.

THE SELECTION OF SENATOR SPOONER.

The selection of Senator Spooner as
the chairman of the Republican national
convention is gratifying to every citi-
zen of Wisconsin. The great prominence
of our senator, the high reputation he
has achieved for oratory and debating
abilities in the senatorial forum, and the
gift as a framer of laws to fit national
issues, has given Senator Spooner a na-
tional reputation. His selection as pre-
siding officer over the great Republican
gathering was a happy inspiration on the
part of those concerned with the choice.

It seems the Dane county Republican
county committee recalls the convention
date first set and fixes a date in compli-
ance with the rule adopted in 1894 by
the state central committee which re-
quires four weeks' notice. But the state
central committee has nothing to say
of its violation of the rule which re-
quires eight weeks' notice to be given of
all state conventions.

Perhaps after all Mr. Debs is growing

conservative like some of his predeces-
sors in the agitator line, when he admits
he has no sympathy with Clarence Dar-
row's politics and has not the slightest
sympathy for Mr. Hearst.

It was an oversight, but as it is non-
partisan nothing can be said. But both
Republican and Democratic national com-
mittees forgot to make provisions for
delegates from the Philippines.

Why impute greed to the union vet-
erans in coming forward so freely to ac-
cept the invitation of the pension com-
missionary for enlarged and additional
pensions? They were invited.

Some kindly mentions have been
made of ex-Governor Seefeld for the
vice presidency. This might be taken up
but as it is already settled for Mr. Fair-
banks, better drop it.

The Canadian Pacific is to irrigate 2-
000,000 acres of its arid lands between
the Bow and Deer rivers. In this coun-
try the government does all that.

Will Governor Odell of New York rise
to the occasion and save Niagara Falls
from the schemers who want to loot the
greatest show piece we have?

If congress votes that appropriation
for the Kaw river, Wisconsin should in-
sist upon appropriations for its rivers
that cause disastrous floods as well.

The south isn't sure this time about
helping out. But it says four years
hence it will be in the saddle for that
nomination.

So Senator Smoot will have all sum-
mer and fall to rest. Next winter the
lid will be taken off again.

Before long park talk will be heard
again. The green grass and kinder
breezes will induce such.

Arbor day is May 6th. Get ready to
plant a tree.

PRESS COMMENT.

Philadelphia North American: Custom
appraisers having decided that hens
are not animals, a wider dietary field is
opened to the vegetarians.

Louisville Post: "Anybody to beat
Roosevelt" is the Democratic cry, but
there is nobody who can beat him either
in the Republican or Democratic party.

New York World: In the beautiful
Riviera automobile road records were
broken on Thursday. On the way home
the "machine" of a princess killed a lit-
tle peasant girl. Strange that plain peo-
ple who use the roads do not love the
scorching gentry more effusively!

Nashville News: "It looks like Par-
ker." But the question is, does Parker
look like "it"?

Boston Herald: Bryan is drawing full
houses down at New Haven in his thrill-
ing role of the hero in the absorbing
drama of "The Sealed Letter: Was it or
Wasn't it a Part of the Will?"

New York Mail: There are interest-
ing suggestions of unpublished possibili-
ties in the fact that one Tammany offi-
cial has resigned a place drawing a good
salary because it interfered with his ac-
tivities as a district leader.

Cincinnati Commercial Tribune: All
signs are pointing to a determined ef-
fort to rid the streets and public places
of the billboard nuisances and indecen-
cies and daubs. Cities on the Atlantic
and Pacific coasts and on the lake
shores are active in the work—and the
good results of the work already done
will eventually spread.

Cincinnati Commercial Tribune: In
asserting that the earth is shrinking
from some unknown cause, Prof. Von
Schlichte, of the University of Bonn, for-
gets that Russia wants it all.

New York Telegram: Investigating
botanists report that N-rays are emitted
from onions. Knew it was something,
but never classified it before.

Chicago Record-Herald: Kourapatkin
has arrived at the front. The surpris-
ing thing about this fact is that the
front wasn't knocked out when he
bumped against it.

Boston Globe: Col. Ingalls, U. S. A.,
retired, says of the six-inch, wire-wound
gun now under construction at Reading,
Pa., that it will have a range of thirty
miles, and that a similar ten-inch gun
could throw a shell fifty-nine miles. So
some day, you see, nations will be able
to go to war without leaving home at
all.

Denver Post: A state paper tells of
a citizen who brought his pastor along
when he came to Denver to be operated
upon for appendicitis. It was his desire
to be operated with prayer.

Philadelphia Inquirer: It is not de-
nied that Richard Olney would make a
good candidate for president, if the coun-
try had not already decided on a better
one.

Chicago Chronicle: In his persecution
of the widow Bennett of Connecticut
Dr. Bryan is almost as heartless as any
trust.

Boston Journal: Ah, we thought so.
It is now announced that Senator Gor-
man has not withdrawn from considera-
tion for the Democratic candidacy, but
that he is "receptive." When was he
anything else?

Milwaukee Sentinel: Tom L. Johnson
offers Cleveland a 3 cent street railway
fare in exchange for the remission of all
taxation, including the street railway's
share of street improvement cost. That
is democracy—the genuine hog trough
variety.

Chicago Record-Herald: One "good
thing about the present war is that the
person who sympathizes with Russia
can find full satisfaction in the dispatch-
es from St. Petersburg, while the one
who sides with Japan can get a wholly
satisfactory version in the news from
Tokio.

Washington Star: Members of con-
gress realize that there are numerous
people who refuse to take anything like
the interest in a vindication that they
feel in the original charges.

Chicago Record-Herald: An Italian
marquis who was unmarried has com-
mitted suicide. American heiresses will
be sure to hear that a splendid title has



THE FAMILY CIRCLE.

The Art of Reading.—The art of reading to the best advantage implies the command of adequate time to read.

The art of having time to read consists in knowing how to make the most of each passing hour.

Engrossing as one's occupation may be it need never consume all the time remaining from sleep, refreshment, and social intercourse.

The half hour before breakfast, the fifteen minutes after dinner, given to the book you wish to read, will soon bring you to the word "finis."

If you only devote two hours a day to reading it will be equivalent to more than 700 hours a year, or to three months of working time of eight hours a day.

In three months you could almost learn a new language, or master a new science, but the time is frittered away in aimless matters that lead to nothing.

Be not over particular as to hours or the time of day, and you will soon find that all hours are good for reading. Have a purpose and adhere to it with good-humored pertinacity.

If you find no good in ancient history or metaphysics or science, let them alone and read fiction, poetry, biography and voyages and travels.

Many a reader has learned more of past times from good biographies than from any formal history. The plays of Shakespeare and the novels of Sir Walter Scott have taught countless people all they know of the history of England and Scotland.

It is almost literally true that no book undertaken merely as task work ever helped the reader to knowledge of material or permanent value. If you do not read a work with keen enjoyment you are not likely to gain anything from the time you give to it.

It would not be a bad rule for those who can read but little to read no book until it has been published at least a year or two. A fever for the newest books, which are frequently of an ephemeral character, is not a wholesome condition of mind.

Lay down the rule and adhere to it, to read none but the best books, and you will soon lose all relish for the worthless ones. Few and far between are the good works of the world. The reader who becomes familiar with the writings of a great author learns to know all that was best in one of the world's famous men.

Blows Dust From Carpet.—When the house cleaning fever really takes a firm hold of a woman about the only remedy which will afford a perfect cure is to have every carpet in the house taken up and thoroughly cleaned. But a St. Louis man wants to try a different prescription in the way of a pneumatic renovator, which is invented to clean the carpets without removing them from the floor.

If the fever has not entirely left the woman after this operation has been performed we suggest that she be allowed to take up a small section of the carpet and see how much dust she can discover. If the amount be as small as the inventor believes it will the fever will be abated and a complete cure effected at once.

To put this machine in operation it is necessary to have a blast of air flowing into it from a compressor, the latter being connected by a hose to the handle of the renovator and operated by hand or motor power. Inside the renovator is a flat blade pressing against the nap of the carpet, with a flat nozzle inside the blade to blow air through the fabric as the machine is drawn about the room. The jet of air drives the dust from the carpet through the curved tube into the body of the machine, where the air is strained through fine cloths, retaining the dust inside and discharging the filtered air into the room. After the operation the cloth strainers are removed and the machine cleaned out by simply inverting it.

To Catch the Malarious Eye.—According to the recent discussions at the dressmakers' convention in Chicago, the stout woman will not be really happy this season so far as the style of her summer gowns is concerned. Fullness in the skirts and large flowing sleeves are the cry, and stout or thin, the gowns must be made after this fashion if one would be up to date. The habit back skirts which are still in favor with many women, must be set aside, for according to Mme. Baker, "They are about ten years behind the times."

Red, that bright red, which is such a pleasure to the sight in cold weather, but too bright for summer heat, is the correct shade at present for coat linings,—particularly the automobile garments, and strangely enough the only reason which seems to be given for this peculiar shade being used in summer garments, is the suggestion that "bright red pleases the men and they like to see a woman wear red."

The Value of Nuts as Food.—A few people are beginning to utilize nuts properly, by eating them at breakfast instead of meat. They are rich in fat, and the oil in them acts as a gentle and often needed laxative in cases of constipation. When one eats peanuts for this purpose they should eat them unroasted. The general mistake in eating nuts is in gorgeing oneself with them at the end of a hearty dinner, when too much food has

already been swallowed. A very delicious meal can be made upon bread and nuts alone, and a barrel of nuts should be laid in by the farm or town household and be counted upon as a part of the larder as much as a barrel of pork or flour. They are very nice and appetizing for school children's luncheon; they should be cracked and put in a paper bag and accompanied by an inexpensive nut pick. The latter is as necessary for economy and enjoyment in nut eating as is a pitchfork for use in the hay mow, a fork for pickles or a spoon for soup.

The Decorative Possibilities in Vines.—Vines, indeed, may cover a multitude of sins—foundations, bare walls, unsightly board fences, often covered with signs and unpainted sheds; vines may serve as screens, and give privacy to the yard; vines may give a shady nook in the little corner that has so often worried us to one or two. But, above all, vines may make our houses homes indeed, adding grace and beauty to even the staidest mansion. There is such an endless variety of vines, and most of them are so easily cultivated that they appeal to the veriest novice or the busiest housewife. In planting you may have all of one kind or choose many varieties. For quick effects cover balcony, fence or screen the morning glory, moonflower, nasturtium, Cobaea, scandens and yucca vine give most pleasing effects. For slower and more permanent results are the ivies, wisterias, honeysuckles and their kind.

—B. L. Shurey.

Washing the Eyes.—Wash your eyes. They need it, and will repay by looking brighter. Immerse the eyes in clear water and open the lids widely. It is better to do this before than after washing the face, as any trace of soap carried to the eye surface will cause pain.

In commencing treatment let the water be very slightly tepid. Later, cold water will be found quite easy to bear and more satisfactory.

This neglect of eye washing is responsible for the deadly dull appearance presented by many of these "windows of the soul."

The Way to Fold a Coat.—To fold a man's coat, lay it out perfectly flat, with the wrong side down; the sleeve should be spread out smoothly, and then folded back to the elbow until each end of the sleeve is even with the collar. Fold the revers back and then double the coat over, folding it directly in the center seam and smoothing it out carefully so that there may be no wrinkles. The coat is then ready to place in the trunk or on the closet shelf. Unless space is limited, do not turn up the tails when folding a coat.

FOR THE HOUSEHOLD.

After long standing or running about bathe the feet with vinegar and warm water. The effect is wonderfully refreshing.

Starch composes about one-fifth of potatoes, one-half of peas, beans, wheat, rye and oats, and three-fourths of rice and Indian corn.

Don't neglect sleep. You can sleep yourself into good looks. A long nap and a hot bath will make any woman more attractive and lift years from her shoulders.

Don't forget that the nurses of a woman's beauty are seven—fresh air, sunshine, warmth, rest, sleep, food and whatever stirs the blood, be it exercise or enthusiasm.

Clean white Beaver hats by scrubbing with dry, powdered magnesia. Use a perfectly clean brush; brush it well in, leave for half an hour, then brush out again. Repeat if necessary.

Continued over-indulgence in the sweets is quite certain to give rise to a dyspeptic condition and to constipation. Of course, all the cereals contain more or less starch, but wheat, rye and barley contain less than most other grains.

A Hair Darkener.—For hair that is becoming faded pour two quarts of freshly boiling water on two ounces of green tea and two ounces of sage leaves, then boil till the quantity is reduced by one-half. Strain, bottle, and apply to the hair every night.

To fasten shoestrings begin as though for an ordinary bow, but before drawing it tight turn the right hand loop over the centerpiece and draw it through underneath. Then pull both loops tight. To untie always pull the right hand end.

To make good coffee, allow one heaped dessertspoonful for each person and one for the pot. If you use a percolator, pour on the freshly boiled water quite slowly, so as to disturb the coffee as little as possible. Let it drain through then heat to just boiling point, and pour the coffee through again.

If your eyes feel tired and strained after exposure to bright sunlight, gas, or electric light, try to save them as much as possible by having your lights shaded and carrying a sunshade. Constant, strong, glaring lights on eyes that are naturally weak may result in serious injury.

In this day it seems as if it should be unnecessary to say that the mails should be properly cared for, and that every woman should own a machine set, and use it; but one need not be a very close observer to realize that there are many women who have apparently not received such instruction.

It is not generally known that the hands depend upon the state of the health for beauty quite as much as the complexion, but it is a fact. The hy-

gienic laws recommended for the improvement of the skin will all be found good and necessary for the hands. In addition, a few helps along the line of outside applications will be needed, more especially by those who work.

Newspapers make a light, warm cover when more bedding is needed than can be found at hand. Baste wide layers together to the required thickness and lay between the other blankets or coverlets. The same idea can be utilized to advantage by keeping the air from creeping up into the baby's sled or carriage. Line the bottom of the vehicle with thick paper, letting it come up well around the sides, then cover with the afghan.

FOR THE TABLE.

Rice Penicakes.—Boil a cup of rice in water enough to just cover; it should be cooked to a jelly, almost, and then cooled. Add to it a pint of rich milk, three eggs, a pinch of salt and a half cup of melted butter. Stir in flour enough to make like thick cream and fry in as little grease as possible.

Black Pudding.—One teacupful of molasses, one-fourth of teacupful butter, one-half teacupful of sour milk, 2 round (teacupfuls) flour, one-half teacupful suet, one-half teacupful cinnamon and allspice. Turn into greased and floured mold and put at once to steam over rapidly boiling water for one and a half hours; then set in the oven five minutes.

Dolly Varden Cake.—For this use a white cake recipe. Into half the batter put a cup of currants, one of minced citron and one of chopped English Walnut meats; bake in layers. Make a filling of a pint of milk, two teacupfuls of flour, a cup of sugar and a teacupful of butter; flavor to taste and cook until thick and smooth. Beat hard until cold and put between the layers.

Indian Pudding with Tapioca.—Mix together a third of a cupful of tapioca and a quarter cupful of Indian meal and sprinkle the mixture slowly into a quart of boiling milk; stir and cook until the tapioca becomes transparent. Add a cupful of molasses, two teacupfuls of butter and half a teacupful of salt and turn into a buttered baking dish; pour over the top a cupful of cold milk, place in the oven without stirring and bake an hour. Serve with fruit, sauce or any preferred pudding sauce.

Cheap Fruit Cake.—An old fashioned cheap fruit cake, which was allowed to stand two or three days before it was baked, is the following: Cream a cup of brown sugar, a cup of butter and a cup of milk, 4 eggs, 2 pounds of raisins, seeded and chopped fine, 1 grated nutmeg and a teacupful of brandy; add 2 cups of sifted flour. Beat the whole together and let it stand for two or three days in a cold place. When ready to bake it, sift 2 teacupfuls of cream tartar and 1 teacupful of soda together, two or three times, with two cups of flour, and stir it with the remainder of the cake. Bake in a slow oven for at least two hours.

DRESS HINTS.

Very many evening dresses have long sleeves with many of the newer skirts. Sharpen up your needles, for cross stitching is to have a new lease of life. A part of the Oriental craze is large armholes, giving every garment a kimono effect.

Fit the upper sleeve into the armhole with long tucks to secure the lengthened shoulder effect.

It is a comfort to know that walking skirts, at least, will be exempt from the craze for skirt fullness.

A trick that adds much to the height is to strap skirt seams in perpendicular lines with velvet, braid or ribbon.

The most modish gowns have no break at the throat, the material forming the upper bodice continuing in the form of a choker.

There is a good demand for the white petticoat in walking lengths, an account of the fashion of the instep-length dress skirt for both city and country wear.

Black taffeta skirt-waist and walking suits are very fashionable and as the skirts of these garments are unlined they naturally require a black petticoat to go with them. Nevertheless, the colored silk petticoat is by no means neglected. Blue, brown, tan and green are the favored shades.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS

Mr. Geo. H. Bie of Racine Has Fine Strain—Made Many Wonders.

The following is taken from the Reliable Poultry Journal for April: Mr. George H. Bie, of Racine, Wis., breeder of the Bradley Bros. strain of Barred Plymouth Rocks, exhibited at three shows in January and made the following winnings: Milwaukee, Wis., 1 pullet, 2 cock, 3 cockerel. At Kenosha, 1 pullet, 2 hen, 3 cock. Some of the birds he sold made the following winning at the Wisconsin State show at Oshkosh: 1 pullet, 4 cockerel, 1 hen, and the silver cup for the highest scoring pen of barred rocks, 175 birds competing. The first prize pullets at the above shows were bred and raised by Mr. Bie, which proves without a doubt that his birds are strictly first class.

Mr. Bie has been breeding barred rocks for the last fifteen years in connection with S. C. White and S. C. Brown. Lophorhynchus. About two years ago he disposed of the latter breeds and has since given his entire attention to barred rocks. For this season's trade he will have nine matings and intends to raise upwards of one thousand chicks. Mr. Bie hatches all his own chicks and gives them out to farmers when they are from three to five weeks old. In company with the old hens they are given the full run of the farms and are well fed and cared for. In this way he has a large lot of strong, vigorous birds to select from in the fall.

IMMIGRATION
PROBLEM MOST
VITAL TO NATION

What Shall We do With the
Thousands That Are Com-
ing From Europe?

FRANK P. SARGENT'S
ADDRESS ON TOPIC

Presents Both Practical and Sentimental Side—"Problem of Assimilation" Subject of Prof. Gidding's Talk.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., April 9.—Mr. Frank P. Sargent, U. S. commissioner of immigration, delivered the following address at the annual meeting of the American Academy of Political and Social Science:

No question of public policy is of greater importance or affects so closely the interests of the people of this country for the time present and to come as that of immigration. It presents both a practical and a sentimental side. It cannot be dealt with as other public issues. It has become an established principle of this government to frown upon the efforts of foreign countries to bring to the United States to become burdens thereupon the indigent, the morally depraved, the physically and mentally diseased, the shiftless and all those who are induced to leave their own country, not by their own independent volition and their own natural ambition to seek a larger and more promising field of individual enterprise, but to carry out some selfish scheme, devised to take undue advantage of some classes of our own people, or for other improper purposes. That such a policy is a wise one, as well as obligatory upon the government of this great country.

The total estimated of alien immigration to the United States from 1776 to 1820 was 250,000. The total number of arrivals for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903 was \$57,044. This is the greatest number that ever applied for admission in a single year. The nearest approach to this was in 1882 when 789,000 were admitted. The character of the arriving aliens, however, during the past year differs greatly from that of 1882, and the years previous.

CHANGE IN IMMIGRATION.

Since the foundation of our government until within the past fifteen years practically all of the immigrants came from Great Britain and Ireland, Germany and the Scandinavian countries and was very largely of Teutonic stock, with a large percentage of Celtic. Fifteen millions of them have made their home with us. In fact they have been the pathfinders in the west and north-west. They are intelligent, industrious and sturdy people. They have contributed largely to the development of our country and its resources and to them is due, in a great measure, the high standard of American citizenship.

The character of our immigration has now changed. During the past fifteen years we have been receiving a very undesirable class from southern and eastern Europe which has taken the place of the Teutons and Celts. During the past fiscal year nearly 600,000 of these have been landed on our shores constituting nearly 70 percent of the entire immigration for that year.

Instead of going to those sections where there is a sore need for farm labor they congregate in the larger cities, mostly along the Atlantic seaboard, and where they constitute a dangerous and unwholesome element of our population.

THEIR DISPOSITION.

The question that individually and vitally affects the interests of our people is: "What shall we do with the thousands that are admitted? Shall they be allowed to form alien colonies in our great cities, there to maintain the false hope to propagate the lawless views born thereof as the result of their experience foreign not only geographically, but foreign as well to this country, in their ideas of human liberty and individual rights? Immigration left thus is a menace to the peace, good order and stability of American institutions, which will grow and increase with the generations and finally burst forth in anarchy and disorder. It is thus necessary as a measure of political security, to devise and put in force some means by which alien arrivals may be distributed throughout this country and thus afford the opportunity by honest industry of securing homes for themselves and their children.

BUREAU OF INFORMATION.

The department of commerce and labor, through the bureau of immigration, should in its judgment, furnish information to all desirable aliens as to the best locations for profitable means of earning a livelihood, either as settlers, tradesmen or laborers. The states and territories which need immigration should file with the department such evidence of the advantages offered to aliens to settle in localities where conditions are favorable so that the tide of immigration will be directed to the open and sparsely settled country. That the bureau of immigration should be the medium of distributing the aliens is to my mind as much of a duty as it is to decide to whom the right to enter should be given."

ASSIMILATION PROBLEM.

Professor Franklin H. Gidding, professor of sociology, Columbia University, spoke on "The Problems of Assimilation." He said in part:

"In popular discussions of the effect

of immigration upon the characteristics of the American people the word assimilation is used for two distinct but related phenomena; one, a gradual conversion of the mind and conduct of the immigrant to American standards, an approximation to an American type; the other an admixture through intermarriage of the immigrant blood with that of the native-born population. The comingling of bloods is the process of amalgamation. The modification of mind and conduct through imitation and education is the process of assimilation. In the present paper I shall examine the known facts relating to both assimilation and amalgamation as they are taking place in the United States today.

"Few sober minded students would venture to affirm that American standards of living or American legal political institutions have as yet undergone any considerable change for better or for worse in consequence of the presence here of the immigration that arrived before the year 1890. Assimilation has been astonishingly complete, and the pessimistic predictions of the know-nothings have not been verified.

WILL REMAIN ENGLISH.

"Amalgamation proceeds slowly, and statistics of the intermarriages of the native and foreign born, or of different nationalities of the foreign born do not adequately represent it. We have no way of knowing how rapidly it proceeds among the children and grandchildren of immigrants when all distinctions of European nationality have been lost. The only question we can raise is, when admixture of the stocks now resident here has been accomplished what will the resulting population be like? This question can be answered with a high degree of certainty. In the entire United States 53 per cent of the foreign born are English and Teutonic stocks and 21 per cent are of Celtic stocks. Practically 75 per cent of our foreign born are of English, Teutonic and Celtic stocks. This is the fact that is made significant by history. The English people and its offspring, the American people of English descent, are a product of the blending of Teutonic with Celtic bloods during the first ten centuries of the Christian era. Unless the inflow of Latin and Slavic peoples into the United States from this time forth should be out of all proportions to any phenomenon of immigration yet seen in the world's history, the American people must remain what it has thus far been, essentially English blood, mental qualities, character and institution.

Admitting that many of our immigrants now are physically and mentally inferior, our practical problem is to exclude undesirable persons without barring nationality as such. This conclusion applies only to immigration of the white race. Dilution of the American blood by the other color races, as for example the Chinese, is highly undesirable, and should not be contemplated."

BAENSCH AND COOK BUST, TOO

Are Not to be Caught Napping When It Comes to Quack Campaigning.

MADISON, Wis., April 9.—The Baensch and Cook organizations are vigorously forcing the fighting for the delegates to the state convention, and have called early caucuses in nearly all counties where they control the county committees. There seems to be an impression in some sections of the state that the Baensch and Cook forces were not prepared for the short and sharp campaign planned by Gov. La Follette. This is erroneous. The campaign managers of both the Manitowish and Neenah men declare their organizations are exceedingly well perfected in all sections of the state, and that they are forcing the fighting. The developments of the last few days apparently confirm their assertions.

The counties in which the Baensch and Cook organizations have already caused the caucuses to be called have 413 delegates of the 1,065 that will be in the convention, the delegates of other counties in which the two organizations have control of the party machinery bring the total number to about two-thirds of that of the entire convention. Only two counties in which the governor controls the party machinery have so far called their caucuses, and they will have only forty-four delegates in the convention.

BAENSCH FORCES CALL SIXTEEN CAUCUSES.

The Baensch organization has caused the caucuses in the following sixteen counties to be called for April 13: Ashland, Crawford, Dodge, Eau Claire, Iowa, Jefferson, Juneau, Kenosha, Lincoln, Manitowish, Marathon, Oconto, Ozaukee, Richland, Rock and Walworth.

BAENSCH AT JANESVILLE.

JANESVILLE, Wis., April 9.—Judge Emil Baensch of Manitowish met the representative men of Janesville last evening at an informal reception at the Grand hotel. His coming had not been publicly announced and the 300 or more men who represent the Republicans of the city and county were reached by telephone last evening. Mr. Baensch had a word of greeting for each and the impression he made was most pleasing. With some of his German visitors he talked in his native tongue and with the politicians he spoke of the situation in Rock county.

Mr. Baensch had spent the day at Burlington, where he said he had met La Follette leaders and had placed the proposition of the third term before them in such a light that they had promised to consider his claims for the nomination.

The dates of other caucuses are: Sauk, April 13; Door, April 19; Grand and La Crosse, April 23; Brown, April 24; Washington, April 25; Columbia, April 27. The Cook organization has caused the caucuses of Winnebago and Green

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ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

Lake counties to be called for April 18. The governor has caused the caucuses of Dane and Oneida counties to be called for April 18.

In all but four of the counties in which the Baensch and Cook organizations now control the party machinery, the La Follette forces were supreme years ago. The first round in the battle will be fought in Sauk county, where the caucuses come April 16, a week from today. In that county, the fight will be principally between the La Follette and Baensch forces, the Cook men not expecting to carry it, unless there is a deadlock in the convention or something of that sort.

LIFE IN INDIA

The Population Mainly Engaged in Agriculture—But Few Large Cities.

William E. Curtis in Chicago Record-Herald.

LUCKNOW, March 9.—Lucknow is the fifth city in India in population, having 204,049 inhabitants by the last census, and it is the only large town in this province, which is entirely agricultural. Most of the population of India is scattered in villages, and the number of people who are not supported by farms is much smaller than would be supposed from the figures of the census. A large proportion of the inhabitants returned as engaged in trade and other employments really belong to the agricultural community, because they are the agents of middlemen through whose hands the produce of the farms passes. These people live in villages among the farming community.

In all the empire of India, with its population of 300,000,000, there are only eight towns with more than 200,000 inhabitants; only three with more than 500,000, and only one with a million, which is Calcutta. The other seven in order of size are Bombay, Madras, Hyderabad, Lucknow, Rangoon, Benares and Delhi.

There are only twenty-nine towns with more than 100,000 inhabitants; forty-nine with more than 50,000; 471 with more than 10,000; 377 with more than 5,000, and 2,134 organized municipalities.

Beware of Quackery for Catarrh That Contains Mercury as Mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should be used except on prescriptions from reliable physicians, as the damage they will do is tenfold to the good you can expect to derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free. Sold by druggists. Price 75c per bottle. Get Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

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with a population of 1,000 or more. Those municipalities represent an aggregate population of 29,244,221 out of a total of 294,361,056 for the entire empire, leaving 265,116,722 inhabitants scattered upon farms and in 729,752 villages, according to the census of 1901. The city population, however, is growing more rapidly than that of the country, because of the efforts of the government to divert labor from the farms to the factories. In Germany, France, England and other countries of Europe and

OUR MADISON LETTER

City Elections and All Else Colored by Factional Politics.

SOME TRUST-OWNED CONCERNS

Many Wisconsin Concerns in Common—Consul Guenther on Hotel Deaths in Germany.

Madison, Wis., April 5.—The result of this week's local elections will throw some light on the relative strength of the factions, for "LaFollette" and "anti-Follette" affiliations

sugar, tobacco, steel; and then takes up the "lesser trusts" alphabetically, beginning with "Acolian-Weber Piano and Pianola company," with its twelve plants, \$9,500,000 stock, etc. The Allis-Chalmers company carries four plants, including the Allis works at Milwaukee; market value of its \$30,250,000 capital is \$10,600,000. The "tin can" trust is one of the biggest. In this F. A. Walsh & Co., of Milwaukee appears. This trust took over 123 plants, all but eighty-three of which have been closed or dismantled. The American-Grass Twine company has eight plants, including Oshkosh and Superior plants; this trust has had trouble (as many have) and its \$13,083,000 in stock issued has a market value of \$700,000. The "upper leather trust" includes William Becker Leather company, of Milwaukee; and C. T. Roenitz company, of Sheboygan. The school furniture trust has twenty-two plants, including a Racine concern. The "Great Lakes Shipbuilding trust" has the Milwaukee Dry Dock company, and American Steel Barge company, of West Superior. The "writing paper trust" includes among its thirty-one plants Shattuck Babcock company, of DePere. The Diamond Match company (its \$15,000,000 above par) includes the Green Bay and Oshkosh plants. The General Electric includes the Northern Electric company in its enormous business (the market value of the securities being \$82,000,000). The harvester trust (\$120,000,000 capital) includes the Milwaukee Harvester company. The General Paper company includes a number of Wisconsin mills which make newspaper print. The "stamped ware trust" includes Kleckhefer Bros. company, among its thirteen plants, and \$10,800,000 market value stock. The Standard Milling company has Duluth and Milwaukee mills and its 5 per cent. bonds are worth only 70. The plumbing supply trust includes J. J. Vollrath Manufacturing company, of Sheboygan.

Concentrated Food, Animals.

The average farmer will buy anything that smells bad, when he is in the market for fertilizer; so in buying concentrated food stuff he is easily caught by a mixture of worthless material, such as ground corn cob, cotton-seed or oat hulls. So the state steps in to protect him. The Wisconsin feeding stuffs law went into effect, in January, 1932, and in accordance with the law thirty-four manufacturers or dealers have taken out licenses for the sale of fifty-eight different brands of concentrated feed stuffs, for the year ending Dec. 31, 1933. Of the constituent parts, water is not desired (not necessary and is apt to turn the other elements rancid). There is about 10 per cent. of water in nearly all foods. The fat is good. The protein is the most important and the most costly. It can be used for producing fat or heat in the animal body, as well as building up the animal tissues, as blood, tendons, cartilage, skin, hair, bones, milk casein, etc. The richest protein feeds in the Wisconsin market are cotton seed meal (about 48 per cent. protein), gluten meal (38 per cent. protein), oil meal (32-36 per cent. protein), brewers grains, malt sprouts, and flour mill by-products (15-25 per cent. protein). The likeness of State Senator Wylie accompanies this letter. He is one of the best known agriculturists in the state, prominent in the state fair management, an authority on pigs and other branches of agriculture, and a right good fellow.

Gardener's Hand Together.

Frederic Craneheld, the new secretary of the state and Madison horticultural societies, comes near filling the place in the affections of fruit growers left vacant by the death of the beloved Goff. Like the latter, Craneheld is an active religious and temperance worker, and he has real enthusiasm for fruits, vegetables and flowers, and all that pertains to them. In 1852 a band of enthusiastic fruit growers met at Whitewater and organized the Wisconsin Fruit Growers' association. This society held successful annual exhibitions until 1882. In 1885 the association met and re-organized taking the name of The Wisconsin State Horticultural society. From that year until the present the society has held annual or semi-annual meetings. The early reports of the W. F. G. A. show that these pioneers had planted all manner of fruits, even quinces. Later, in the early seventies, the fierce Wisconsin winters swept away all the tender fruits. The stout-hearted ones said: "If we cannot grow the Pippin and the Bellefleur we will produce varieties that will grow," and they set about doing it. At the present time four trial orchards are being operated. Write to Professor Frederick Craneheld and send him \$1 subscription if you are interested.

In the Lead Districts.

There is revival of interest in the mining of lead and zinc in southwest Wisconsin. Grant and Iowa and other counties—old mines reopened and modern processes used. A number of "propositions" are offered outsiders, and \$50,000 and even \$5,000 are considered a working capitalization (which is better than gold mine prospectus totals); but the real mines, as a rule, are kept in the hands of three or four men who actually work the mine or employ the workers. A lead mine is a simple affair; a hole, looking like a well with a shanty over it; a windlass to lift up the crude platform that takes down the blaster; and two or three men sitting about like Turks chopping the stuff with hammers. That was the old mine; process mills are set up and the ore shipped to them. But there are very few dividend payers in the whole region, and those are not usually open to the public. There is lead all over the country; it is a question of the extent of deposit.

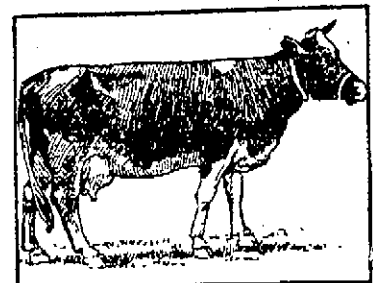
ORLANDO BURNETT.



The question of keeping the milk cans covered while in transit from the farm to the factory is an important one, and our buttermakers should take a greater interest in having this done. Milk is subjected to a variety of abuses upon the farm and should not be compelled to suffer still further punishment while on the way to the creamery when it is possible by means of a little attention to deliver it in the same condition in which it left the dairy. The butter maker who will may succeed in inducing his patrons to blanket their cans, and this fact has been impressed upon the mind of a writer in Creamery Journal by observation made during creamery inspection work. At some creameries we find, he says, every load of milk well covered with blankets and at other factories in the same locality an entire absence of such care upon the part of the patrons. Now, why is this true? Is it reasonable to suppose that all of the careful dairymen of the locality have centered their patronage upon one institution and that the careless ones are all living in one neighborhood? No; not by any means. It is simply due to the fact that both factories are not operated by the same kind of a butter-maker. Boys, this is a matter which you may control. You may not be able to keep fully informed of the methods used upon the farm, but you certainly can remain informed upon this matter. Insist that the milk shall be delivered to the factory in the same condition in which it leaves the farm, and this can only be accomplished by keeping the cans well covered, winter and summer.

A Fine Holstein.

Plebe Queen IV. made a record of 15 pounds 5 ounces of butter at two



years and eleven months. She is the property of W. A. Matteson, the well known breeder and dairyman.

Pennsylvania Dairy Exhibit.
In the importance of its dairy industry Pennsylvania is the second state in the Union, says Stockman and Farmer. Should it not therefore install at St. Louis an exhibit commensurate with the importance of its position in the industry? Certainly it should, and the Pennsylvania world's fair commission should set aside enough money to make such an exhibit. Agricultural interests of Pennsylvania cannot all be represented as they should be at St. Louis because there is not money enough to do it, but the leading interests should be properly represented, and dairying is one of them. The Dairy union is preparing plans for such an exhibit as will reflect credit on the state, and the commission will do well to consider it in a very liberal manner.

When the Churning Is Poor.

A correspondent of Hoard's Dairyman, writing from Fort Edward, N. Y., says: I would like to tell the people who have trouble with their churning the way I manage. We run quite a thin cream in winter and cool the cream just just as soon as it comes from the separator and keep it cool in a clean, sweet pail until I have enough to churn. Never freeze it or keep more than three days; then set the pail in a pan of warm water and stir it until it is 65 degrees, then add a cup of butter-milk to each gallon of cream. Keep it warm beside the stove and stir every little while. In twenty-four hours it should be thick and sour enough to churn.

If the cows are advanced in lactation it will have to be warmed to 60 degrees. Never fill the churn over half full and churn in a warm room, and the butter will come quick and be firm and gather up good.

A Champion Young Holstein.
Katy Spofford Corona, owned by E. H. Knapp & Son, Fabius, N. Y., according to American Cattleman, holds the world's champion official record at age of 3 years, 1 month and 6 days, 590.65 pounds milk, 28.02 pounds butter in seven days, equivalent to 35.50 pounds at full age.

This record has never been equaled by a heifer in her class, 4,801 pounds milk in sixty consecutive days, 98½ pounds in one day, 624 pounds 7 ounces in seven days. She had her first calf at 1 year, 9 months and 25 days, after which she gave 64 pounds 15 ounces of milk in a day, 13,618 pounds 11 ounces milk in one year, her economic test record with value of products \$6.06 and a net profit of \$4.67. No record yet reported equals these two amounts.

Dairying in California.

The extent of the dairy industry over almost every agricultural section of California, in regions of varying conditions of climate, soil and production, may be taken as best evidence of the possibilities of dairying when the agricultural area of this state shall be fully developed, says the San Francisco Chronicle. Those who are most enthusiastic over the future of dairying in California hold that the industry is only in its infancy and that intensive cultivation in the future will be accompanied by a great advance in the dairy industry. The dairy products of California now amount to upward of \$18,000,000 annually.

UPHOLSTERING HINTS.

How Old Chairs and Sofas May Be Made Attractive.

If you are clever with upholstering tools you can easily manage the dilapidation of your plain chairs, says the Chicago Tribune. In the first place, the old covers must be removed. Lifting out all the nails carefully, and the old stuff will serve as a pattern by which to cut out the new, be it brocade, tapestry or velvet.

Having done this, stretch the fabric tightly over the seat, nailing it firmly down on each side to keep it in place and then cutting off all the superfluous stuff. To make these rough edges quite tidy either a gimpe or a narrow furniture fringe must then be put all round, using either brass or copper pyramid studs.

Drawing room chairs and sofas which have got shabby may be made useful by the thrifty housewife if she clothes them all in petticoat covers of cretonne, by which is meant covers with deep frills sewed on all round.

Cut the shape of the seat of the chair in cretonne, allowing a margin of two inches all round; plait the front corners so that they fit and just cut up the back corners so that the legs pass through; then sew on the gathered frill in two pieces, one to go around the front and sides and the other across the back.

Quite a common cane chair can be made fit for better use by cutting down the legs four inches, putting a small cushion on the seat and making a cretonne cover to envelop back and seat, with a frill all round to reach the ground. The legs should be painted with black enamel in case they show.

How to Make a Novel Flowerpot.

Many people find it difficult to obtain flowerpots large enough for large palms in drawing room and hall, but a pretty and useful pot may be contrived easily if a large lard bucket, perfectly cleaned, be enameled white inside and out, the metal bands being painted with liquid gold. Where the handle, which is of course removed, was inserted two brass knobs may be put and the pot will be useful and decorative and most inexpensive.

How to Treat Mumps.

Mumps are generally more unpleasant than dangerous, but as there is always a possibility that deafness may result, it is not advisable to treat them too lightly. Don't let the invalid get into drafts, though this does not mean that windows must be kept shut. A vitiated atmosphere will only aggravate the disease. Warm linseed oil should several times a day be gently rubbed into the swollen part. If very painful, dry bran poultices will afford relief. Make flannel bags, fill with bran, and heat on a plate in the oven. If two are made and are put into the oven alternately there need be no waiting about between the applications. Swallowing is painful, so the diet must be liquid. Infection lasts three weeks from the time the swelling goes back.

How to Heal a Burn.

Always cover up a burn with cotton wool flannel or a silk handkerchief so as to exclude the air. Cover the place at once with common whiting mixed with sweet oil, if you have it, to a thick paste. If you have not oil use water. If whitening is not at hand cover the burn with flour from the dredger. Baking soda dampened slightly is also excellent.

How to Make London Sherbet.

Positively a new ice is found in what is called London sherbet. Boil two cupsful of sugar with two cupsful of water for ten minutes and pour it over a third of a cupful of seeded and finely cut raisins; cool and add a cupful of fruit sirup and a quarter of a nutmeg grated; freeze to a mush, then add three-quarters of a cupful of orange juice and the whites of three eggs beaten to a stiff froth; continue freezing. Fruit sirup from a can of peaches, pears, strawberries or pineapple may be used.

How to Prevent White Gloves Soiling.

To prevent new white kid gloves soiling quickly put them on the hands and rub them over with powdered French chalk. Rub it in well and then wipe the gloves over carefully with a soft cloth to remove any of the powder that may still be on the surface.

How to Relieve Inflamed Gums.

Inflamed gums caused by teething are quickly relieved if a little lemon juice is rubbed on. Dip your finger in the lemon and then rub it on baby's gums. There will probably be an increase of crying at first, but relief will soon follow. If the skin is stretched tightly over the teeth, and the gum is hard and swollen, it probably needs lancing. The first sign of coming teeth is an increased flow of saliva—dribbling, as it is usually called.

How to Remove Tar.

Tar on cotton fabrics can be removed by covering the spots with butter and allowing it to remain for some hours before the garment is washed. The fresher the stain the more easily will it come out.

How to Bake Peanuts.

The Cooking Club gives a recipe for baked peanuts that seems worth trying. Shell and blanch a pint of raw peanuts, add two quarts of boiling water and bake several hours in a Boston bean pot. Season with salt and add, half an hour before serving, a tablespoonful of butter. If the nuts dry, add water. They should not be stirred or mashed.

How to Clean Gold Braid.

A gold belt or gold braid ornament may be cleaned by rubbing with a flannel dipped in powdered ammonia. To be had at the drugstore. Polish with an old silk handkerchief.

\$2.00 OUR GREAT \$2.00 Co-operative Club

The Twice-a-Week Journal, 1 Year \$1.00 Regular Price

Farmer's Voice and National Rural Weekly .60 Price

Wayside Tales—America's Great Short Story Magazine. 1.00 Price

The American Poultry Journal .50 Price

The Household Realm, 18th Year. .50 Price

Vick's Family Magazine .50 Price

Or if you do not wish any of the five magazines clubbed in the Journal choice is given of any of the following: Green's Fruit Grower, The Farm Journal, Blooded Stock, Kansas City Star or St. Paul Dispatch.

This magnificent offer, of course, is made only with the understanding that the \$2.00 be remitted to pay for the Journal and premiums in advance as all our previous premium offers have been. Those in arrears can also profit by this offer by paying up all arrearages.

Remember, \$2.00 for six publications!

An opportunity seldom offered our readers.



His Girl—I know you are suffering from some mental trouble, Arthur. You must tell me the truth. Arthur—Well, then, dearest, if you must know, it's bunions.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.



Gussie—I tell you, I feel sure that man is descended from monkeys. Maudie—P'raps you're right, only woman isn't.



The Tyrant—Ha! Thou art afraid, Damocles—Oh, no; not a bit. But I was thinking it would be awfully annoying if that hair dropped into my soup.



Mrs. Blowfish—Ah, that's what I need!—New York American.

Consolation. Edith—"But Tom is such a reckless fellow. He doesn't seem to take our engagement seriously." Mayme—"Never mind, dear. He will be serious enough after the knot is tied."

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Weekly Inter Ocean OF CHICAGO.

The Leading News, Farm and Home Paper of the West.

Improved and strengthened by the addition of many new features: Enlarged farm department—forestry and floriculture—care of the horse—Home Health Club—Mrs. Michaud's health and beauty hints new household ideas—practical cooking—latest styles for all ages—up-to-date boys' and girls' page—International Sunday school lessons—best fiction—fall crop and market reports.

The Inter Ocean is the only Western paper receiving, in addition to the Associated Press reports, the entire telegraph news service of the New York World, besides daily reports from over 2,000 special correspondents.

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HORSE BOOK

THE BEST HORSE BOOK IN THE MARKET.

This Valuable Book, in paper cover, and The Racine Weekly Journal, one year for } \$1.25

The book contains over 130 illustrations and 416 pages, each 5½x7½ inches. It tells all about the horse. There are chapters on "Educating the Horse," "Teaching Horse Tricks," "How to Buy," "How to Feed, Water and Groom," "Breeding and Raising Horses," "Breaking and Taming," "Methods of Detection," "Unsoundness," "The Teeth," "Horseshoeing" and "Diseases of the Horse." This book, in expensive binding, was sold by agents for \$2 a copy. Every person owning a horse, Gleason's Horse Book is invaluable.

THE COMPLETE POULTRY BOOK

This latest and most practical Poultry Book of 204 pages and 107 illustrations will be sent as a premium to any subscriber paying one year in advance and arrearages a any be due, for the price of

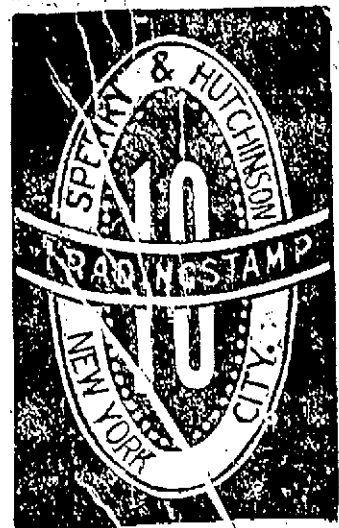
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RACINE, WIS.

JOB WORK NEATLY AND PROMPTLY DONE AT THE JOURNAL.



Operation of S. & H. Green Trading Stamp Plan

Every employee has been instructed to explain to visitors the significance of the stamps and simple method of securing them. Ask all questions you wish. The clerks are there to answer them. Familiarize yourselves with the idea and you will become a convert in common with the 20,000,000 persons throughout America who are now collecting the S. & H. Green Trading Stamps.

ROTHSCHILD AND COMPANY

STATE & VAN BUREN STREETS, CHICAGO.

**Every S. & H. Green Trading Stamp Represents
a Positive Saving of Money.**

With the adoption of S. & H. Green Trading Stamp system we offer bargains in every department that have never been equaled. Every stamp represents a positive, definite saving on which you realize a compound interest—equivalent to money deposited in a bank. Your returns are absolutely guaranteed and the strongest merchants in existence stand behind the guarantee.

S. & H. Green Trading Stamps are as Good as Gold

They make it possible for you to secure beautiful articles for the home which otherwise you could not afford. If you are not a collector of S. & H. Stamps, look into the subject now and see the great benefits you are losing. You have no idea what a powerful factor these stamps are in purchasing transactions.

S. & H. Green Trading Stamps given in every department—all you have to do is to ask for them.



We give S. & H. Green Trading Stamps FREE

**Free With Every Purchase, Cash, Charge or C. O. D.
whether you come to the store or order by mail.**

This Means You

If you cannot come to the store to inspect the magnificent premiums and get an S. & H. Green Trading Stamp Book, write us and we will send you a regulation **S. & H. Stamp Book** containing **Complimentary Stamps Absolutely Free**—no restrictions remember, **absolutely free**, regardless of any purchases. **Write today.**

Familiarize yourself with the plan. Get started on the way to the magnificent S. & H. Trading Stamp Premiums. We Combine these celebrated little homefitters with values that are guaranteed and prices that are right.

REMEMBER S. & H. TRADING STAMPS ARE FREE WITH ALL MAIL ORDERS

Issued on the basis of one stamp for each ten cents you spend and when ordering by mail all you have to do is to ask for them and they will be enclosed with your purchase.

Strength of the S. & H. Green Trading Stamp

One hundred and sixty-eight thousand high-class merchants in America are giving the S. & H. Green Trading Stamps to their customers. Twenty million shoppers are busy collecting them. And Sperry & Hutchinson are spending

**\$6,000,000 a Year in
Magnificent Premiums**

for the redemption of the stamps. This great corporation owns and operates more stores than any other firm in the world and has a paid-in cash capital of \$1,000,000, with a guaranteed surplus of \$250,000. The firm is as good as gold—the stamps are as good as gold—the premiums are as good as gold—and none of the three needs anybody's guarantee.

One S. & H. Green Trading Stamp with each 10 cents spent

For every ten cents you spend in any department in the store you are entitled to one of the Green Stamps, which you paste in your book. If you spend 50 cents you get five Stamps—if you spend \$1.00 you get ten stamps; and so on. As there are no fractional Stamps issued, a purchase of 27 cents gets two Stamps, 39 cents three Stamps, 42 cents four Stamps etc., etc.

S. & H. Green Trading Stamps "Good as Gold"

They are Sound, Safe and Simple.
Logical, Liberal and Lasting.

These are our conclusions after months of patient investigation. It is our firm belief that the apparently insignificant little green trading stamp is

**One of the Most Powerful Factors that
exist in Modern Commercial Enter-
prises and it is Established Here on a
Sound and Permanent Basis.**

As usual we go into the very heart of the thing. Sperry & Hutchinson are the originators of the S. & H. Green Trading Stamp. They have established their system in the most powerful department stores in America, and in every case it has operated with signal success. They have many imitators, but **they stand supreme** from every point of view. They have developed the system to its most intelligent point of usefulness.

S. & H. Stamp Premiums Unrivaled

The absolute superiority of the S. & H. premiums over those of all other stamp concerns is attested by the leading merchants of New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Chicago, Pittsburg, Buffalo, San Francisco and in all the other great cities of the union. "Magnificent in every way" is the only expression that will describe them. A few of the larger articles are: Beautiful combination bookcases and writing desks, mahogany music cabinets, elaborately carved Morris chairs and rockers, high class cameras, onyx stands, ladies' mahogany writing desks, bevel edge French plate mirrors, exquisite chamber sets, library tables, chafing dishes, silver tea sets, silver soup tureens, onyx clocks, magnificent jardinières and pedestals, violins, mandolins, guitars and countless other articles too numerous to mention and fit in every way for the most beautiful homes in the land.

**Benefits of S. & H.
Green Stamp Plan
Explained in Detail**
We have employed especially for this week two hundred extra attendants, whose sole duty is to distribute absolutely free S. & H. Green Trading Stamps to each caller, and to explain thoroughly the operation of the S. & H. Green Trading Stamp system.

**REMEMBER, S. & H.
Green Trading Stamps are free.
They cost you nothing. Every
one represents a saving.**

S. & H. Green Trading Stamps Become a Permanent Fixture at Rothschild's

Realizing that the Green Trading Stamp is a powerful lever in retail trade, we have adopted it for all time to come. So we want you all to begin collecting them now. We are as anxious for you to secure the premiums as you are. For every premium that leaves this store makes a permanent customer for Rothschild & Company.

Ask for S. & H. Green Trading Stamps every time you make a purchase. Always bring your book with you when you come to the store and receive one S. & H. Stamp for every ten cents you spend.

S. & H. Green Trading Stamps Given on C. O. D.'s

Persons making C. O. D. purchases will get S. & H. Stamps same as if a cash transaction were made in the store. When goods are delivered and paid for a coupon will be given for the number of stamps to which customer is entitled. On presentation of this coupon at S. & H. Green Stamp booth on main floor stamps will be promptly handed you.

**S. & H. Green Trading
Stamps are good
for a lifetime. There
is no time limit on
them.**

Visit the PREMIUM ROOM
The beauty and worth of premiums will
amaze you.

PRICES LOWER THAN EVER
Greatest bargains in the history of our store are offered
this week to properly inaugurate the adoption of the
S. & H. Green Stamp System.

**S. & H. Green Trading
Stamps Given on
All Mail Orders.**

Mail Orders Promptly Filled.

Sperry & Hutchinson, Originators
They know more about it than anyone else.
Their system is superior
Premiums unequaled

SHOP ON A TRANSFER
When in the store do your shopping on a transfer and save stamps on odd pennies. We do not give stamps for fractional parts of ten cents. Where purchases are made individually take a transfer and you will save a great deal.

**Don't leave the store until
you get Complimentary S.
& H. Trading Stamps FREE
and if you can't come
Write for them.**

RUSSIA FEARS CHINESE WILL ASSIST ENEMY

Japanese Military Instructors in Army Considered Menace.

THEIR DISMISSAL IS DEMANDED OF CHINA

Skirmishers Exchange Shots Along the Yalu—No Outbreaks Against Jews Reported in European Russia.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—Advices have been received here of the arrival of the Japanese troops at the Yalu river.

PARIS, April 11.—A dispatch to the Temps from St. Petersburg today says some further exchanges of shots have occurred between the Russian and Japanese forces along the borders of the Yalu river.

Vice Admiral Makaroff, the dispatch adds, is inspecting the defenses of Port Arthur.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 11, 5:45 p.m.—The Associated Press is informed officially that up to the present hour the government has not received any advice of Easter disturbances anywhere in European Russia. Complete quiet reigns, according to reports from the Jewish centers of population.

PARIS, April 11.—Official advices received today by the French government confirm the press dispatches announcing that Japan's first army, consisting of four army corps, is now completely landed in Korea and that the second army, consisting of a similar number of corps is about to start. The points of embarkation of the second army are not known.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 11.—The reports that the Russian minister at Peking had made strong representations to the Chinese government on the subject of the Japanese military instructors in the service of China and the Japanese officers with General Ma's army, demanding the issuance of orders for their dismissal, are confirmed here. Russia regards their continued presence where they are as being a most serious threat to her. It is pointed out that without the consent of the Peking government the Japanese officers who are with General Ma, who is now north of the Great Wall, easily can obtain dominant influence over the Chinese troops and use them if the Japanese operations demand the creation of a diversion in General Kuropatkin's rear, possibly resulting in cutting his communications. If Gen. Kuropatkin is compelled in time of stress to meet a sudden and unexpected attack from this quarter it might greatly embarrass him. Of course the Peking government would disavow complicity, but the harm would be done, and Russia considers that the immediate removal of Japanese influence with the Chinese army is imperative. While it is not specifically stated that China's failure to comply with the Russian demands will be considered a violation of Chinese neutrality this is believed to be the true account of the situation. It is added that Kuropatkin is disposing of 20,000 men where they will be available for use in the direction of the Chinese frontier, but no confirmation of this report is obtainable.

GIVE WAY TO EASTER.

The Easter merrymaking is in progress. Business is suspended, the government departments are closed and the war bureau bulletin boards are bare except for the order for the mobilization of the naval reserves. Only three newspapers appear and they are in the form of fly sheets. M. Mescheriky, in the Grashdanin pays a fine tribute to Prince Hilko, the minister of railroads, whom he compares with Peter the Great, working with his own hands on the Baikal railroad to stimulate the workmen to perform marvels like Peter at the foundry in St. Petersburg. The minister will return soon to Baikal to resume personal direction of building the circular line which it is hoped will be running by July, a year earlier than planned. Prince Hilko expects soon to have seven two section military trains running daily.

LAUDED AS BRAVE MEN.

SEBASTOPOL, April 11.—The observance of Easter here was marked by a patriotic demonstration in honor of the arrival of the captain and other surviving members of the crew of the Russian gunboat Korietz. Vice Admiral Skrydloff, the commander of the Russian Black Sea fleet in handing them the

crosses of St. George, compared their exploits to the heroic defense of the Russians at Sebastopol.

PRAY FOR VICTORY.

VLADIVOSTOK, April 11.—The churches today have been crowded in observance of the Easter holidays with people praying for victory. Many of the inhabitants who fled from Vladivostok to Khabarovsk, Eastern Siberia, at the outbreak of the war are now returning here.

SEEMS PLEASED AT TREATY.

PARIS, April 11.—The Russian ambassador, M. Nelidoff, acting on instructions from Foreign Minister Lansdorff, has expressed to Foreign Minister Delcasse the satisfaction of Russia at the conclusion of the Anglo-French colonial treaty. This is accepted as Russia's answer to the reports that the Anglo-French treaty was indirectly hostile to Russia.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 11, 8:25 p.m.—The news of the signing of the Anglo-French colonial treaty was cordially received here. In responsible official circles the understanding between the allies of the two belligerents is regarded as the best guarantee against complications, and, when the war is over and if Russia is victorious, as an assurance that Great Britain will not try to prevent her from reaping the fruits of her triumph.

RUSSIA BUYING LINERS.

NEW YORK, April 11.—The Russian government has not ceased its purchases of German trans-Atlantic liners, according to a Herald dispatch from Berlin. The correspondent asserts that negotiations are pending for the purchase of a considerable number of German vessels. These are to be armed, and together with the Smolensk and Theodor of the Black Sea fleet are to form a flying squadron of fast cruisers.

The Furst Bismarck which has been re-named the Don, will join this squadron.

The Russian government is alleged also to be negotiating with the French Compagnie Transatlantique.

Representatives of Sir William Armstrong, the German yard at Germania and other ship building yards have been in St. Petersburg for some days discussing orders for new warships with the Russian admiralty.

NO HEARST SENTIMENT

Mr. T. E. Ryan, Now in City, Did Not Notice It in California and West.

T. E. Ryan, of Waukesha, is in the city today, attending the circuit court. Mr. Ryan has just returned from an extended visit through California and the west. In an interview on the political situation he said that he failed to find any sentiment in the Golden state for William Randolph Hearst for Democratic candidate for president of the United States. There was a strong feeling that the nomination should come from the east and not the west. No particular candidate was mentioned.

In regard to being a candidate for governor of the state of Wisconsin, mention having been made in Milwaukee papers, Mr. Ryan said he was not a candidate for governor, in fact he is not a candidate for any public office. The gentleman did not express an opinion as to whom the Democrats would put in nomination.

BAENSCH IN MILWAUKEE

Spent Sunday There—Has Visited One-Third of Counties in State.

MILWAUKEE, April 11.—Judge Emil Baensch of Manitowish, candidate for the Republican nomination for governor, arrived in Milwaukee yesterday afternoon and registered at the Republican house. He left this morning for Madison at 9:40 o'clock, and will listen this afternoon to the reports of his lieutenants in Dane county and tonight to the reports from the city precincts. Tomorrow he will start on a northern trip.

"This campaigning certainly is hard work," said Judge Baensch in talking of the progress of his candidacy last night. "I have been making two county seats on many days, and I was home for only a short time last night and this morning. Last Wednesday I began in Sheboygan, listening to both county and city reports. On Thursday I visited both Racine and Kenosha. On Friday it was Burlington and Janesville, and on Saturday Beloit. I am here only so that I can catch an early train for Madison tomorrow morning, and after I have finished Dane county I will visit counties in the northern part of the state.

"The campaign is progressing favorably, and I have visited about one-third of the counties in Wisconsin. I will visit the county seats of the remaining counties as fast as I can get around to them. There will be no state central organization. As for Milwaukee county, nothing has yet been done to swing it into line, but it will not be neglected."

With a nine year old boy entering Harvard college already prepared in several languages and higher mathematics it can be said American boys beat the band.

JOHN KRANZ PASSES AWAY AT AGE OF 85

Death Comes After Brief Illness, Due to Complications Arising From Cold.

SETTLED IN RACINE NEARLY 60 YEARS AGO

Founded Paper and Stationery Business in 1850—Only One of Children Able to be at Dying Bedside.

John Kranz, one of the oldest of Racine's pioneer residents and possibly the pioneer man of mercantile pursuits in this city, died this morning at 10:40 o'clock at his residence, No. 1138 Wisconsin street, after a brief illness, the immediate cause of his death being due to complications arising from a severe cold contracted about one week ago, in conjunction with the natural weakness attendant upon extreme old age.

Mr. Kranz was, in all probability, as well known as any man in the city of Racine, as the many eventful years of his long life were spent here in the management of the paper business that now bears the name of his son, W. H. Kranz.

BORN IN GERMANY.

He was born October 8th, 1819, at a small place in Germany, near Frankfurt on the Main and came to America in 1842, locating at Rochester, N. Y., where he remained for three years, after which he came to Racine, arriving here in 1845. He was married June 22, 1849, in the city of Milwaukee, to Elizabeth Ritchie, sister of Samuel Ritchie, of this city, and she now survives him.

FOUNDED BUSINESS IN 1850.

Mr. Kranz founded his paper and stationery business in 1850 and immediately identified himself with the development of the early industries of the embryonic city. It has been a source of gratification to him, in his late years, to realize that the small burgh in whose ultimate development, he played such an active part, finally grew to be the second largest city in the state.

He retired from active business life in February, 1898, and celebrated the golden anniversary of his marriage in 1900, an event that will be well remembered locally.

Ten children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Kranz, of which number but four survive, Rev. John Kranz, of Paterson, N. J.; George S. Kranz, of New York city; William H. Kranz, of this city, and Mrs. Henry F. Tyrrell, of Milwaukee.

ONLY ONE CHILD AT BEDSIDE.

Owing to the sudden development of the really alarming symptoms in his case, none of the children, with the exception of Mrs. Tyrrell, was able to arrive before his demise. William H. Kranz was telegraphed for Friday night, at a small place in the interior of Florida, where he had gone for his health, and started immediately. He is due to arrive this afternoon at 4:23. The funeral arrangements will be unsettled until he comes.

Mr. Kranz has been, for a great many years, identified in membership with, and a constant attendant of, the Methodist Episcopal church and was a member of the Old Settlers' society.

55 YEARS IN BUSINESS HERE.

In the death of Mr. Kranz the city loses one of the most familiar landmarks. For more than fifty-eight years he has been among us and a regular visitor on the streets and places of business. No man ever had a better or clearer record. All of his business dealings were honest and upright; he was enterprising and ever ready to build up the town; he was kind hearted, but strict in everything. He believed in law and order, in a Christian life, and was ever for the right. No one ever knew him to swerve to the wrong side of a question. By this kind of a life he became known in all sections of town and his little store of years ago, developed to the largest of its kind in southern Wisconsin.

Frederick.

Alfred William, infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Frederick, nee Helen Bronnenkant, 1413 Franklin street, died of pneumonia at an early hour this morning, aged 2 years. The funeral will be held Tuesday afternoon at 2 o'clock from the Holy Name church on Villa street.

County Maps \$1.25.

The Journal is selling the most complete map of Racine and Kenosha counties, 40x50 in nicely printed colors for \$1.25. Get one before the supply is exhausted.

RAILROADS OWE STATE In Debt \$67,923 in Back Taxes— Claimed Shippers Are Getting Rebates.

MADISON, Wis., April 11.—State Railroad Commissioner John W. Thomas has reported to the governor that his investigation of the books and records of the railway companies operating in Wisconsin shows that they owe the state \$67,923.07 in back taxes, due to their failure to report their entire gross earnings upon which their taxes are computed.

The investigation, he says, is only partially completed, and will consume considerable more time. The report gives the results of the investigation for four roads only, and for the years 1901 and 1902. These roads are the North-Western, Milwaukee, the Omaha, and the Minneapolis, St. Paul and Sault Ste. Marie. According to the report, the gross shortage in their returns of earnings for the period named is \$1,698,070.03.

The commissioner made his report to the governor Saturday, and copies of it were given out from the executive office Saturday night. The publishing of it at this time is expected to be helpful to the governor in the contest now being waged for delegates to the state convention.

Mr. Thomas in closing says: "This report embraces no deductions from gross earnings on account of refunds or rebates on mileage books, special passenger rates, or free passes or mileage books issued, for the reason that the Milwaukee road has refused access to the books containing these records, and because this branch of the work has not yet been reached by my experts in the offices of the other companies."

"This office is in receipt of information giving the names and addresses of shippers who it is claimed are getting rebates regularly."

"Many of these names do not appear on the accountants' reports. I believe this information reliable, and that the scope of the investigation must be broadened to cover the entire field, and that it is the plain duty of this department to continue this investigation until all the facts pertaining to the earnings of the railway companies have been fully ascertained."

"Enclosed will be found copies of statements made by accountants to this department, giving all the facts as to rebates made to shippers, and other earnings not reported as required."

FIND MONSTER OIL WELL

Greatest Producing One in Ohio Struck South of Upper Sandusky.

UPPER SANDUSKY, O., April 11.—A monster oil well has been struck on the farm of Albert Wright, just south of this place. When the drill penetrated to the depth of nine feet in the sand, there was a terrific rush of oil that went in a solid column over the top of the derrick. After the flow had continued for hours the well was finally brought under control. It is estimated that in twenty-four hours the well flowed fully 2,000 barrels. It is believed to be the great producing well in Ohio.

ROXANA'S LONG VOYAGE

Yacht Built in Racine Reaches New York After Trip of 177 Days.

NEW YORK, April 11.—After a trip from Racine, Wis., to Chicago on Lake Michigan, then down the drainage canal, then down the Mississippi, thence out through the Gulf of Mexico, and up the Atlantic coast the ninety-nine ton steam yacht Roxana, which was built in Racine last year for John W. Gates, arrived here yesterday. The vessel was 177 days in making the passage, having stopped at various ports on the trip. The Roxana will fly the flag of the Columbia Yacht club and will be used in these waters during the yachting season.

FARMERS ARE UP IN ARMS

Hunters Dogs Chase, Maim and Kill Their Sheep.

Farmers throughout Racine county are complaining bitterly of the havoc wrought among their flocks of sheep by dogs. No less than twenty animals have been wounded or killed within two weeks. Yesterday the rural districts were filled with hunters, it being the opening day of the duck season. Dogs chased dozens of flocks and it kept the grangers busy chasing the ferocious canines.

It is proposed to organize a posse and exterminate every strange dog caught on farms and especially when the sheep are attacked. Generally the farmers do not complain of hunters entering their lands to hunt, but they do object when these dogs attack sheep and the owners pay no attention to it.

APRIL TERM OF CIRCUIT COURT; THE CALENDAR

Some Cases Settled, a Few Go Over Term, But Majority Are for Trial.

COURT ROOM PRESENTS SPLENDID APPEARANCE

Attorneys From Waukesha, Milwaukee, Madison and Burlington, Besides Local Bar Interested in Cases.

Promptly at 10 o'clock this morning the regular April term of the Racine county circuit court convened, Judge E. R. Belden, presiding. The court room, recently refitted with new carpets, furniture, walls calcimined, desks rearranged and other improvements made, presented a handsome and attractive appearance and brought forth favorable comment.

Attorneys noticed present were T. E. Ryan, Waukesha; William C. Quarles, Milwaukee; Oliver and Els, Madison; Louis Rohr, E. E. Mills, George Waller, Burlington; Henry Madigan, Burlington; Henry Loekney, city attorney of Waukesha and others.

The following jurors were excused for the term: Francis Johnson, A. P. Munk, S. E. Anderson, Albert Kosok, Racine; Frank J. Ayers, Burlington; J. W. Spriggs, Dover; George Els, Rochester.

The case of T. J. Shay, et al., vs. E. Ellinger, went over the term.

Albertine Brochatt vs. Bertha Voght, et al., a slander suit, is for trial.

Hostler Coal & Coke Co., vs. Badger Manufacturing Co., stricken from the calendar.

Fred Pagel vs. Fred W. Leidecker, is for trial. This is the celebrated Burlington case, wherein a father sues for \$10,000 damages, because of the defendant taking advantage of the girl. In a former trial the plaintiff got \$500 damages.

The case of James Spencer vs. Racine Woolen Mills, settled.

Catharine Kanally against the Standard Oil company, for trial.

C. R. Carpenter vs. C. S. Bassindale, for trial, placed at foot of calendar.

Frederick Starke, an incompetent, by Max C. Krause, his guardian, vs. W. S. Whiting, change of venue to Milwaukee county.

Robert S. Hall vs. A. Revken, et al., for trial; Albert Polson vs. Albert Thompson, for trial.

Stephen West vs. Joseph Goebel, over term, pending settlement.

Carl A. Larsen vs. Milwaukee Electric Railway & Light company, for \$25,000 damages, for trial.

Frederick Hembrook vs. Henry Reesman, settled; W. F. Marquardt vs. John W. Schweitzer, settled.

Charles A. Brown vs. E. A. Learned, et al., trial; Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway company against Hans P. Nelson, county treasurer, et al., for trial.

The two Hagman cases against Frederick Leidke, et al., motion made for dismissal. Taken under advisement by the court.

Alma H. Gundlach vs. Charles E. Gundlach, over term by agreement.

Mary Roseval vs. John Roseval; James V. Kinney vs. Eva Kinney; Benjamin Lawrence vs. Gertrude Lawrence; W. H. Skewes vs. A. J. Blake, et al., all for trial.

Municipal Engineering and Contracting company against the Reichert Construction Co., over term.

John Haack vs. estate of Ernest Mulcer; Andrew Hagman vs. Frederick Leidke, et al.; State ex rel. L. G. Schaefer vs. Henry J. Schreff, city clerk, for trial.

SEED POTATOES HAVE FAILED TO ARRIVE

Says the Kenosha News: News has been brought to this city that the farmers of the county have been mulcted by a smooth seed potato agent. His name was Clark and he came from Chicago. Patent leather shoes and pretty good clothes were his weapons and he managed to secure several hundreds of dollars belonging to farmers in the county. Clark struck the county the first of March and went from house to house canvassing seed potatoes. He had some samples which were of the best, and he claimed that the company which he represented was reliable.

He did not ask for payment in advance for the goods, but stated that if the payments were made in advance the company would ship with the order valuable premiums. The farmers couldn't get away from the plan of getting something for nothing and to this end many of them gave up their good money to the shrewd agent.

CHANGE BOX STOLEN BY A NERVY ROBBER

While Motorman Was Transferring Trolley He Slipped Up in Darkness and Got Away With \$7.00.

One of the most daring holdups perpetrated in Racine for years, occurred last evening, when a thief stole the change box from a Park avenue car at the Junction end of the line. The car was in charge of Motorman Gilbert Sonnes, and he left his change box, containing between seven and eight dollars, besides his transfers and punch, on the front of the car while he changed the trolley for the return trip. As soon as he removed the trolley from the wire the car was left in darkness, and just at this instant the thief, who must have been concealed behind the high board fence which stands near the car tracks, rushed out, grabbed the box, and ran away. The motorman saw no one, and heard no sounds.

The first intimation he had of the robbery was when he looked for his box. At first he thought he must have changed it to the other end of the car, but he soon discovered that he had been held up. Although he made a thorough search of the vicinity, the robber had disappeared as completely as though the ground had swallowed him up. The loss was promptly reported to the police, but there will be great difficulty in apprehending the guilty party, as not the slightest clue can be found for them to work on. If the robbery was the work of some local man, he may be caught, but in all probability it was done by a tramp who lost no time in leaving the city on one of the numerous freight trains running through the city.

CONCERNING MR. J. J. DALE

What the Savannah, Ga., Press Says of Esteemed Citizen.

The Savannah, Ga., Press has the following to say of Mr. J. J. Dale who died April 1, at that place:

Mr. J. J. Dale who died at 2:10 o'clock this morning, April 1, at his home on the corner of Jones and Habersham streets, will be buried tomorrow afternoon at 4 o'clock from his late residence. Rev. James J. Fair, pastor of the Independent Presbyterian church, will conduct the services, and the interment will be in Laurel Grove cemetery. The National Bank of Savannah, of which Mr. Dale was vice-president, and the Oglethorpe Savings and Trust company, of which he was president, will be closed during the afternoon because of the funeral. The funeral will be attended by large numbers of Mr. Dale's friends who will pay their last tribute of respect to his memory.

Mr. Dale was born at Land's End, England, Feb. 25, 1820, and celebrated his 75th birthday during his last illness. He came to this country at 11 years of age, with his parents, four brothers and two sisters, settled near what is now Union Grove, Racine county, Wis. In 1853 he traveled south stopping first at Atlanta, where he remained for a few years. He then went to Brunswick for a short time and from that city came to Savannah where he resided until his death. When the war between the states became apparent, Mr. Dale took considerable interest in the development of events and promptly enlisted when the call for troops was made. Duties elsewhere than at the front of battle prevented him from seeing active service. He was detailed to furnish fuel for the government.

Immediately after the war he entered the lumber business and continued to take an active interest in it until 1886, the firm being Dale & Wells. In 1888 he married Miss Delia White of Union Grove, Wis., who was a direct descendant of John White, who early settled in New England. She died in 1898. He was married again in 1901 to Mrs. Hope Lovell who survives him. Mr. Dale leaves six daughters. Mrs. Nellie Dale, the widow of his son, Fulton Dale, is also living. Mr. Dale leaves fourteen grandchildren and one great-grandchild. One sister, Mrs. John Crane, is still living at the old homestead in Wisconsin. She is 81 years of age and is the only one of the children now living. All of his children, his daughter-in-law, and one nephew, Mr. Joseph B. Mitchell, of Maywood, were with him at the end.

The flag on the city hall was at half mast, as was also that on the court house. His estate is thought to be worth between \$250,000 and \$300,000.

CANADIAN RIVERS RISING

WINNIPEG, Man., April 11.—Both the Red and Assiniboine rivers are rising very rapidly and residents on their banks are preparing for floods.

OXBOW, N. W. T., April 11.—The Souris river is the highest known for years. The greater part of the Canadian Pacific railway bridge west of Oxbow has been swept away. Two smaller bridges have also gone. Several families had to leave their homes in boats.

MOROS RESIST SO THEIR FORTS ARE DESTROYED

Two Punitive Expeditions Led Against Them After Peace Is Rejected.

TWO CHIEFS AT BOTTOM OF TROUBLE IN HIDING

American Troops Attacked Repeatedly—Two Privates Killed—Wisconsin Boy Dies of Heart Disease.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—The following bulletin was posted at the war department today:

General Wood reports that he invited the Sultan of Taraca to meet him at Vicars on March 31st, for consultation and that the sultan refused to come and instead made extensive hostile preparations. Marching columns from Marahui and Vicars left on the second of April to assemble the cavalry. The Vicars column was fired into all night ten miles from Vicars and one enlisted man was seriously wounded. The Marahui column was strongly resisted at the mouth of the Taraca river, although every effort was made to accomplish a peaceful landing; two enlisted men were seriously wounded.

The combined forces assembled in the valley on the fourth of April, and a large number of hostile fortified Cottas were destroyed from April 4 to April 7. The troops then returned to their proper stations. Newcomb, Company K, 17th infantry, and Wampler, Company D, 23d infantry were killed.

Every effort was made to bring the Moros to terms peacefully, but in each instance our troops were attacked and force was only used when all peaceful methods failed and the enemy attacked us. The two chiefs who have been at the bottom of all of the trouble on the east side of Lanao for two years are now in hiding and they will be arrested if possible.

General Wade to whom Gen. Wood's report was made and who transmitted it to the department, adds that the conditions in the Taraca valley for the last three months have been such as to render the above action absolutely necessary.

WISCONSIN BOY KILLED.

Acting Adjutant General Hall is informed that Second Lieutenant Harry Parsball of the 22d infantry, died at Marahui, Mindanao, on the 8th inst. of heart disease. He was a native of Wisconsin and was appointed from the ranks in February, 1901.

3,000 HEREROS DEFEATED

German Forces Break Through Position After Eight Hours Fighting.

BERLIN, April 11.—The foreign office received today the following dispatch from the governor of German Southwest Africa:

"With the united principal division and western division, I attacked the enemy's chief force about 3,000 strong, at Onkangira. The Hereros were in a strong, semi-circular position on a hill fronting the northwest. We first flanked and forced back the enemy's left wing and then attacked the center and right. Two energetic counter attacks of the enemy against our left were repulsed and the enemy's position was broken.

"The enemy's position was broken through at nightfall, after eight hours' fighting, and the enemy was driven back on all sides. The chief forces apparently retired in a northeasterly and easterly direction. Our losses include Lieutenants Von Estorf and Von Erfa and two cavalry men killed, Lieutenant Rosenberg and five men severely wounded, and five men slightly wounded. The enemy's loss has not yet been ascertained, but was heavy owing to the excellent effect of our artillery fire.

"Nothing new from Von Gluesen's eastern division."

REBEL LEADER JIMINEZ

ARRIVES IN NEW YORK

NEW YORK, April 11.—Gen. Juan J. Jiminez, the Dominican rebel leader who fled from the victorious forces of President Morales, arrived here today on the steamer Philadelphia from Venezuela and Porto Rico. He embarked at San Juan, Jiminez refused to make any statement concerning his intended movements in this country.

The Racine Journal.

The Journal for 1904.

The Weekly Journal is a sixteen-page seven column paper, containing interesting correspondence from county towns and the news of the adjacent county and county seat up to the morning of publication. It is now issued in two sections of eight pages, seven columns each, on Tuesday and Friday of each week, practically making a semi-weekly Journal. The markets are revised up to date of each issue and the latest telegraphic news and selected miscellaneous matter is editorially page in a feature and the departments well sustained.

The Weekly Journal endeavors to give the news of the day unbiased. Its miscellaneous news matter is compiled by competent writers, and the serials published from time to time are always of interest and are from the best authors. Its correspondents are instructed to give the news of interest from their respective towns and avoid all local gossip with offensive personal allusions.

The Weekly Journal is a handsomely printed paper, and is a general favorite throughout the sections in which it circulates. It aims to give the news of the day, foreign and domestic, in addition to the local news in a readable form and will continue in its efforts to give its readers every satisfaction possible.

The subscription price of the Weekly Journal is one dollar (\$1.00) a year, in advance, and the several premiums offered are valuable. These premiums of four are intended for all subscribers alike and subscribers who for any reason may happen to be in arrears, can obtain the premium desired by paying up all arrears and one year in advance. All premiums must be ordered at the time of paying for the paper. Otherwise they will not be sent or given.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

Should any publication continue sending to any subscriber to whom it may have been ordered sent as a premium by us after the expiration of the one year agreed by us, we request every such subscriber to at once refuse to take such publication, out of his postoffice, instructing the postmaster to that effect. The Journal will in no event be come responsible for the same after the year for which it has been duly paid.

THE PREMIUM LIST.

The Journal and Farm Life, an illustrated Monthly Magazine for farm folks, one year for \$1.00.
The Journal and Chicago Inter Ocean one year, for \$1.45.
The Journal and New York Tribune Farmer, one year for \$1.30.
The Journal and New York Tri-Weekly Tribune, one year for \$1.50.
The Journal and Woman's Home Companion, one year for \$1.65.
The Journal and Farm and Fireside, one year for \$1.25.
The Journal and Conkey's Home Journal, one year for \$1.25.
The Journal and Farm and Fireside one year, with the new People's Atlas of the World with maps in colors, 167 pages, \$1.65.
The Journal one year and the Family Physician, a valuable book for the household, \$1.60. If required to be sent by mail, 12 cents additional for postage.
The Journal and Woman's Home Companion one year, with Pictorial Philippines, for \$2.00.
The Journal and Woman's Home Companion one year, and the new People's Atlas of the world with maps in colors, 167 pages, for \$2.10.
The Journal one year and Professor Gleason's celebrated horse book, \$1.25.
The Journal one year, and Thorne's new and complete poultry book, \$1.25.
The Journal and St. Louis Globe-Democrat both semi-weekly, one year for \$1.65.
The Journal and Farmers' Voice, Wayside Tales, American Poultry Journal, Household, Health and Vicks' Family Magazine, one year for \$2.00.

Order Premiums Wanted With Paper.
It is understood that no premium ordered will be sent or given unless it is ordered or requested at the time of payment for the paper.

These premiums are sent or given as per announcement, with the provision that they shall be specifically asked for at the time of paying for the paper.

Map of Racine and Kenosha Counties.

The Journal is making an unprecedented offer in connection with the Weekly. A map 40x50 inches showing location of every farm, road, etc., can be had for \$1.25 at this office, or sent by express, if so wanted for \$1.50. Paper one year (in advance) and map \$2.00. By express \$2.25.



The revised returns show that Kerwin carried Kenosha county by 53 votes. Every particle of ice in Root river, above the Horlick dam, has disappeared and there was no damage.

Members of the Racine life saving crew stood by the stranded tug Evans for eight hours, or until released from the reef.

As soon as the weather will permit work of excavating for the new \$50,000 stable of F. K. Bull and R. T. Robinson will be commenced.

On account of heavy seas running up the river today the tugs Evans and Nau were obliged to move up between State and Fourth street bridges.

The open season for shooting wild ducks will commence on Sunday. The country is said to be fairly alive with ducks and geese and that hundreds of hunters will be out in certain.

The term of John Bickel, as fire and police commissioner, will expire this spring. Mayor Nelson will appoint a successor. The mayor when seen, said

he had not decided whom he will appoint.

Men who have fished in the Root river for years state that there never was a spring when the fish were more numerous and larger. The perch and pickerel are most numerous, with plenty of suckers.

In the municipal court this morning Christiana Foss was granted a divorce from Fred G. Foss, on grounds of desertion. The couple were married in the year 1902 and the husband deserted the young wife in two weeks.

The six boys who were arrested at Corbiss, on charge of throwing stones at passenger trains, robbing cars, stealing rides, etc., were up before Justice Lee. They were all fined. Four went to jail for five days and two paid up.

The old life saving station, which has stood at the south end of Michigan street for many years, will soon be offered for sale at public auction. The members of the crew are moving and settling in the new house.

Sarah Brown, aged 10, went to a meat market after meat for the family meal last night. On the way home a strange dog, attempted to take the meat away. The girl fought off the beast and was bitten slightly on the left arm. Men got after the savage canine and drove it to the north woods and killed it.

Racine men have not yet given up hopes of securing the naval training school. The \$250,000 appropriation for the same has been reinstated and the president is to name a new commission to again view the sites offered and this committee must consist of persons not interested in any lake towns where offers have been made.

From the front steps of the court house this morning the Christie property was offered for sale. On the College avenue property \$3,400 was bid, but it was not sold; on the State street property, \$2,000, not sold; Silver street property, \$1,700, not sold. Liberty street property, sold to F. A. Morey, for \$1,125; lot on Spring street sold to Adam Kammerer, for \$175. The sale was adjourned for two weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. John Williams, 1122 Wisconsin street, entertained at cards last evening, in honor of Miss Florence Graham. There were twelve tables, and the guests were not restricted to any particular game, but those at each table selected the game to be played. A bean was given to the winner of each hand, and at the conclusion of the card playing there was a raffle for the different prizes, the beans counting as cash. A most enjoyable time was had by all present.

James Corse was yesterday awarded the contract for the erection of the fifty thousand dollar stables which F. K. Bull and R. T. Robinson are going to build on Wisconsin street. This contract covers the building only, and arrangements will be completed later for the plumbing, heating and decorating. These stables when finished will be the most complete in the state, and will be equipped with the most modern improvements. Workmen are engaged at present in removing the houses from the site, and it is expected that the ground will be broken for the new building early next week.

Alexander McCarren, one of the quartette recently arrested at Milwaukee on a charge of operating fake foot races and swindling people out of money is making an attempt to get back \$600 which was put up for bail. It will be remembered that the money was put up by Charles Sweeney, who was in Racine jail several months. Persons who held the money refused to pay in to any one except Sweeney. This gentleman, when he left Racine, owed considerable money to Sheriff Mutter and others and promised to pay the same, but so far as known never made good.

Considerable interest is being taken in fashionable circles in the approaching nuptials of a prominent couple residing on the south side. While no formal announcement has been made up to the present time, it is an understood fact that arrangements for the ceremony are practically completed, and the friends of both the young people are prepared to receive the wedding invitations at almost any time. The bride-to-be is a charming young lady, among whose many accomplishments, it is hinted, is a thorough understanding of housekeeping. The prospective groom is the son of a prominent manufacturer and is associated in business with his father.

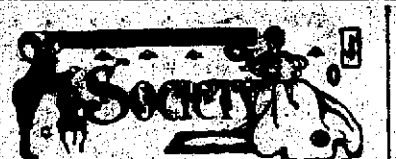
WEBSTER FOUND GUILTY

Result of First of 36 Cases Rising From Green Bay Grand Jury Probing.

GREEN BAY, April 9.—(By Wis. News Ass'n).—The jury returned a verdict of guilty against Contractor E. T. Webster, charged with paying a bribe of fifty dollars to Alderman Morgan. This is the first of thirty-six cases rising from the grand jury investigation. The other cases will be tried at the June term of court. A motion was made for a new trial.

Let the Republican party arise to the occasion and either treat our possessions as American territory or as foreign soil. It is not logical to treat these islands as home territory for one purpose and foreign territory for another purpose, thus promoting special favored interests.

27 YEARS OF MISERY AND TORTURE from Rheumatism was experienced by Mr. M. H. Bader, P. O. Box 122, Rendville, Ohio. He writes: For 27 years I was afflicted with this merciless disease. Doctors could not help me but I was cured by Chamberlain's Pain-Expeller. Sold by Kradwell-Thieson Drug Co.



Born to Mr. and Mrs. John Komos of Center street, a son.

Miss Kittie Rooney, of Kenosha, is visiting Racine friends.

Judge E. B. Bolden has returned from a two weeks' visit at Atica, Ind.

Mrs. Louis Osius has returned to the city after a week's visit in Chicago.

Mrs. Allen, of Oshkosh, visited her son, Arthur Allen, of the north side yesterday.

Miss Mary Griebel is seriously ill at the home of Mr. Roberts, 1230 Wisconsin street.

Miss Jennie Chadwick has returned from a two weeks' visit with friends in Chicago.

Miss Martha Dross, West street, is spending a few days in Milwaukee visiting friends.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Hugunin, 1733 Wisconsin street, entertained at whist last evening.

Jonathan Crooks has returned to Racine, after spending a number of weeks in the south.

John O. Jones has returned from a several days' visit in the northern part of the state.

Scholars of Mrs. Charles Armstrong gave an interesting recital at the Elkins hall this afternoon.

Mr. Jorgén Jorgenson left for Chicago this morning and will make his permanent residence there.

C. E. Fifer, Wisconsin street, who has been ill for about a week with the grippe, is convalescing.

Herman Miller has bought the barber shop formerly conducted by John Longergan on Sixth street.

Mrs. George Case will lead the Sunday afternoon meeting at the Y. W. C. A. rooms at four o'clock.

Rev. T. Wood Miller of Portage, Wis., is in the city in the interests of the Portage Children's association.

Ex-Mayor Michael Higgins, who has been quite ill for several weeks, is able to attend to business again.

William T. Lewis who has been in California and other western states for several months, returned home.

Art Anderson, a well known young man of this city, is soon to be married to Miss Freda Miller, of Milwaukee.

L. C. Stevens, of Chippewa Falls, is in Racine to visit D. S. Mills, who is an old friend, and dangerously ill at present.

William Knapp, College avenue, who was operated on last Monday, is rapidly recovering and will be out in a few days.

Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Bell will leave for Chicago on Sunday next to reside in that city until the first day of next June.

Mrs. A. Welsand of 1639 Villa street, will leave Racine April 20 for Vienna, Austria, and will return to Racine about September 1.

State Senator O. W. Johnson departed yesterday for California and expects to spend a few weeks in that state on important business.

James Green, of Ives Grove, is in the city endeavoring to make arrangements for the manufacture of his patent hoe and other patents.

James Rogers, who has been visiting his father-in-law, Justice F. C. Bliss, 833 Main street, returned today to his home in Escanaba, Mich.

Wallace MacGregor is so far recovered from his dangerous illness that he is able to sit up, and will probably be entirely well in a short time.

Mr. and Mrs. John T. Crooks of San Francisco, arrived in Racine yesterday from Florida, where the spent the past winter. They are the guests of Mrs. Jerome I. Case.

Stephen Bull, Jr., has been confined to his home on Main street for the past week by a severe attack of indigestion, but is much better and was out for a short time today.

Harry G. Hambright, who has been located at Antigo, Wis., for several months past, has returned to Racine, and will be associated with his father in the Racine Skirt Co.

Mrs. William H. Carpenter has returned from a three weeks' visit at Rockford, Ill., accompanied by Miss Ida Collier of that place, who will spend some weeks here as her guest.

Mr. Hugh Garton and wife who are home of Mr. E. A. Snomers, Sonora, Alabama, and write that they are both well and enjoying beautiful weather. H. G. Van Ingen, of Kenosha, has awarded to Edward Gillen & Son, of this city, the contract for building 100 feet of docking at Kenosha. Last fall Gillen & Son built 820 feet of dock for Mr. Simmons of Kenosha.

W. A. Walker has returned from Bloomington, Ill., where he has been the past several weeks putting in a \$3,000 refrigerator plant for George Agale & Co. Eight years ago Mr. Walker put in an \$9,000 plant for the same parties.

Theodore Starks, vice president of the Racine-Sattley Co., leaves tomorrow on a trip to the Pacific coast. He will be accompanied by Mrs. Starks, and will go to Minneapolis first, and travel from there west through the province of Manitoba. He expects to be absent from Racine for a month or six weeks.

John Kranz, the pioneer paper dealer of Racine, 84 years old, and who has lived in Racine nearly 55 years, is quite sick at his home. His daughter, Mrs. Alice Tyrrell, of Milwaukee, was called at midnight and his sons, Rev. John Kranz and George Kranz, of New York, also William Kranz, now in Florida, have been notified of his condition.

SLANDER CASE SETTLED; \$250 FOR PLAINTIFF

Apology Also Goes With Money as Balm for Man's Being Called Chicken Thief.

APRIL TERM OF CIRCUIT COURT BEGINS MONDAY

Damage Suit for \$25,000 Against T. M. E. R. & L. Co. to Come Up—Other Litigation, Some of It Important.

Monday morning at 10 o'clock the April term of the Racine county circuit court will convene, Judge Belden presiding. The calendar is not a very heavy one and most of the cases will not be tried. A number of the most important have been settled and others are expected to be settled before they are tried. There are fourteen issues of fact for the jury; twelve issues of fact for the court and two issues of law.

Yesterday the case of Frederick Hembrook vs. Henry Reesman, a slander suit for \$5,000 was settled, by the defendant paying \$250 to the plaintiff and apologizing. The parties are well known farmers of Rochester and Norway, and the plaintiff charged that the defendant called him a chicken thief, thus injuring his character and good standing in the community.

The case of William F. Marquardt vs. John W. Schweizer, is another case that was settled a few days ago. Mr. Marquardt alleges that he sold Mr. Schweizer \$19,000 worth of stock in the Modern Skirt company and that the amount was not paid.

Divorce cases on the calendar and which may be tried are the following: Alma E. Gundlach vs. Charles E. Gundlach, on charge of cruel treatment; Mary Roseval vs. John Roseval, grounds of cruel and inhuman treatment; James W. Kinney vs. Eva Kinney; Benjamin Lawrence vs. Gertrude Lawrence.

ASKS \$25,000 DAMAGES. One of the most important cases, if tried, a settlement now being expected, is that of Carl A. Larson against the Milwaukee Electric Railway & Light Co., for \$25,000 damages. During a terrific storm last August, one of the wires of the defendant was blown down. Mr. Larson, on his way home from his place of business, in some way got hold of the live wire and was nearly killed. It was many days before he recovered. The plaintiff charges negligence.

Another of the tax cases of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway company against the county treasurer, et al., is on the list for trial. Under the head of issues of law for the court, the case of Leonard Schaefer against Henry J. Schreff, city clerk, will be heard. This is the suit wherein the license of Mr. Schaefer was revoked.

The \$1,000 damage suit of Mrs. Katharine Kuttally against the Standard Oil company, for injuries to her home, occasioned by a dynamite explosion, is also to be tried.

Other cases are of minor importance. When the attorneys enter the court room they will be greatly surprised at the improvements. Instead of dirty carpets, vile ventilation, dirty walls, etc., they will see handsome new carpets, bright walls, new furniture, larger space within the dock and other improvements.

THOUGHT STRUCK BY TRAIN: Soran Jepperson, a resident of Clark street, was found beside the tracks of the Chicago & Northwestern railway seriously injured. It is supposed he was struck by a train. He was taken to his home and Dr. McNitt called.

PRESSFEEDER KILLS FOE Franklin Union Picket Fatally Shot After Beating Victim.

CHICAGO, April 9.—Another name has been added to the death roll that distinguishes the progress of the Franklin Union's labor war on the International Association of Pressmen.

Roy Travis, an 18 year old press feeder, being assaulted by Franklin Union pickets, drew his revolver and fatally wounded Michael Bolland early today. The latter died while on the way to the county hospital.

Travis is employed by a firm of printers in Clinton street, and was returning from lunch when accosted by three pickets. He succeeded in getting past two of them, only to be attacked by Bolland, the third man, and the shooting followed. Travis, who shows evidence of a severe beating, was arrested.

WEEKLY BANK STATEMENT NEW YORK, April 9.—The statement of averages of the clearing house banks of this city for the week shows: Loans \$1,033,533,000, increase \$15,825,900.

Deposits \$1,085,512,800, increase \$16,143,400.

Circulation \$35,022,800, decrease \$1,257,200.

Legal tenders, \$71,103,200, decrease \$714,100.

Specie \$223,101,400, decrease \$298,700.

Reserve \$204,204,800, decrease \$890,600.

Reserve required \$271,238,200, increase \$1,035,850.

Surplus \$22,916,400, decrease \$4,838,050.

Ex. U. S. deposits \$30,046,750, decrease \$2,835,150.

A BLIZZARD OF GREAT SEVERITY IN NORTHWEST

HELENA, Mont., April 9.—An April blizzard, bringing with it from two to two and a half feet of snow and sleet has practically isolated western Minnesota and a large section of North Dakota. The storm which raged with great fury from Thursday evening until late yesterday not only completely blocked the railroads, with huge drifts but so prostrated the telegraph service that it probably will be two weeks before it is restored.

The section of the country around Fargo, N. D., is cut out from all communication. Before the single wire working west failed it was learned that thirty inches of snow had fallen at Fargo and that not only the main lines of the railroads, but all the branches were tied up tight.

From Mapleton, Minn., to Staples, Minn., about 110 miles it was estimated that from 300 to 400 telegraph poles had been blown down or undermined by water. Snow plows are out in all directions and it is hoped to get the main lines clear today.

RAGES IN WISCONSIN.

LA CROSSE, April 9.—Snow driven by a strong wind gave this vicinity a mid-winter blizzard today. The temperature fell 20 degrees in a couple of hours. Railroads report serious trouble west of here.

KILLED BY CARS

Thomas Christianson Run Down by 2:30 Train This Afternoon.

Thomas E. Christianson, a Dane, twenty years of age, was struck by the 2:30 south bound passenger train on the Chicago & Northwestern railroad on Albert street this afternoon and was instantly killed. Mr. Christianson and Rasmus Rasmussen were on their way to the city from Horlicks where they had been doing some sewer work.

When the Albert street crossing was reached a freight train was going north. They waited for it to get by and started to cross the track, not knowing that the south bound train was coming. Rasmussen got across safely but Christianson was struck and thrown several rods, striking against a fence.

The body was picked up and brought to the baggage room of the station. It was badly mutilated and hardly recognizable. The dead man came to this city about four weeks ago from Denmark and boarded at 228 Howard avenue. He has two uncles in this city, Mr. Nels Madson and Thomas Madson, who were both at the depot and viewed the remains. The young man has a mother living in Denmark, but the father is dead. He was employed by Contractor Thompson. The coroner was notified and will hold an inquest.

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WARSHIPS OF ENGLISH MAKE FOR JAPANESE

Will Exceed in Length the Most Powerful British Battleships by 20 Feet.

ARE TO HAVE SPEED OF NINETEEN KNOTS

Besides the Two Actually Ordered, Two More of Same Description May Be Built for Mikado's Navy.

LONDON, April 9.—The two battleships ordered in England by Japan will be exceedingly powerful, their length, 445 feet, exceeding that of the most powerful British battleship by 20 feet. In order to meet the capacity of docking accommodations the beam and draught have been fixed at 78 feet and 28 feet respectively.

Each will have a displacement of 18,400 tons.

Their main batteries it is stated, will be the most powerful yet devised, consisting for each of four 12-inch guns, four 10-inch and five 6-inch guns. The armored belt at the waterline will be nine inches thick with six inch armor continuing to the level of the deck. A new feature will be a superstructure of four inch armor insuring that no part of the upper works will be unprotected.

In addition to the two battleships actually ordered Japan is contemplating ordering two more vessels of that description to be built here.

Formal orders for these battleships were placed by Japan with Vickers, Maxm and Armstrong on January 30, the orders being to expedite their construction as speedily as possible. They are to have a speed of 19 knots and will be able to discharge eleven tons of projectiles per minute from their main batteries.

RUSSIANS ACROSS YALU.

SEOUL, April 9, noon.—The Japanese minister, M. Hayashi, today officially communicated to the Korean foreign office of the retirement of the Russian troops across the Yalu river and the Japanese occupation of the frontier, which resulted in an exchange of mutual congratulations.

M. Hayashi, also requested the Korean government to instruct its prefects along the railroad line to facilitate the engaging of coolies with the object of expediting the completion of the Seoul-Fusan railroad.

A Korean official telegram received today announced that the prefect of Kyong Sieng in the south Tumen district, who was overawed by the Russians and subsequently arrested by the Japanese on the supposition that he was a spy, has been released owing to the intervention of M. Hayashi in

RACINE GIVEN POPULATION OF 31,529 FOR 1903

Such is United States Census Report, Showing Gain of 2,427 in Three Years.

BELLE CITY, THUS THE THIRD IN THE STATE

West Superior Credited With 36,824 Milwaukee 312,736—Gain of Eight Leading Badger Cities 100,000.

According to the report of the census bureau at Washington, D. C., Racine is the third largest city in the state of Wisconsin, with a population of 31,529. Milwaukee, of course, is first with 312,736 and West Superior second with 36,824, while Oshkosh comes fourth, with less than 30,000. La Crosse being classed fifth, with over 28,000.

This was the number of people early in the year 1903, but it is believed that Racine now has at least 34,000. The last city directory contains 14,927 names and the publisher, in his introductory, based the population at 33,000. This was in the first part of 1902 and it is reasonable to suppose that there has been a good gain since. Superior may be the second largest city in point of population, but Racine people do not believe it. New industries have been added here in the past year, hundreds of strangers have and are continually coming in; it is almost impossible to get houses or living quarters, all of which goes to show a rapid gain, but of course the figures given by the government must go.

The figures sent out give the United States a population of 79,900,889, exclusive of Alaska, an increase of 3,905,814. The gain for Milwaukee since the last census is 27,412. Eight leading cities in Wisconsin have gained a population of 100,000 during the three years since the census was taken.

In a number of instances the growth of some of the smaller cities is not important, but substantial progress was made in all of the half dozen foremost cities of the state. These figures are brought out in a report made by the census bureau, being estimates on the growth of cities throughout the country, and other facts regarding cities and the increase of their wealth, which will be made public from time to time. Superior, it is claimed, has made more rapid gains than any of her competitors. The figures compiled for that city show a growth from 31,091 in 1900 to 36,824 in 1903. Racine has made a gain from 29,102 in 1900 to 31,529; Madison from 19,164 to 20,886; La Crosse from 28,985 to 30,098; and Green Bay from 18,634 to 20,142. Oshkosh has not yet reached the 30,000 mark, having 29,919.

These returns are made by the census bureau on estimates made by their officials, who are engaged in collecting statistics of cities. However, according to these estimates, the growth of Milwaukee, if continued in the same ratio as these figures furnish, will bring the city close to the 400,000 mark in a few years.

WILL REMAIN IN THE BILL

Training School Amendment Not in Controversy Between Houses.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—The conferees on the naval appropriation bill, which contains the Quarles amendment providing for the creation of a commission to select a site for the proposed training station on the great lakes, will meet next week. An agreement on this measure has been delayed on account of the illness of Messrs. Hale and Tillman, conferees on the part of the senate. The amendment relating to the training station will remain in the bill. It is not in controversy between the two houses. It provides that the president shall appoint a commission outside of the navy department, who shall make an examination of all available sites on the lakes and report their conclusions to congress at the next session.

People in Wisconsin having investments in the Isle of Pines will be interested to learn that the treaty proposing the cession of that island to Cuba will not be ratified at this session of the senate. The opposition to it has become so strong that it has been decided by the senate committee on foreign relations not to press it at this time.

The revenue cutter Onondaga, which has been under repairs at Norfolk navy yards, sailed for Galveston yesterday, having on board her Postmaster General Payne, Mrs. Payne, Miss Louise Jones, their niece, a physician, and a maid. The postmaster general's physician advised him to take a sea trip.

OBITUARY.

Sieb.

A dispatch was received this morning announcing the death of Miss Caroline Sieb of Michigan City, Ind. Deceased was a first cousin of John and Rudolph Sieb of this city, and both of those gentlemen will attend the funeral, which will be held in Michigan City next Monday afternoon.

Rheumatism, indigestion, constipation, headache and stomach trouble positively prevented and cured by Dr. Kewell's Rocky Mountain Tea. Keep you well all summer. 35 cents. Kradwell-Thiesen Drug Co.

TO FIX DATES OF CONVENTION AND CAUCUSES APR. 16

C. C. Gittings, a member of the Republican state central committee, also chairman of the Racine county committee, today received official notice that the state convention will be held at Madison on May 18, at 12 o'clock, noon.

Mr. Gittings stated to a Journal reporter that he would call a meeting of the county committee, to be held at his office one week from tomorrow, April 16, at which time the date of caucuses and county convention will be fixed.

In counties, excepting Milwaukee county, having more than one assembly district, the convention shall be on call of the chairman of the county committee. The law provides that all conventions to elect delegates to the state convention must be called on notice of not less than four weeks; all town and ward caucuses as primaries to state convention on a notice of not less than ten days, and that notice of the meeting of such convention and caucuses shall be given in the usual manner.

NO SNAP CAUCUSES.

The First district of Racine county is entitled to fourteen delegates and the Second district to ten delegates. Mr. Gittings said that he wanted it distinctly understood that there would not be any attempt at so-called snap caucuses, but that he would follow the law to the letter in fixing the dates of both caucuses and conventions.

The committee is composed of the following gentlemen: J. Jappe, First ward, C. C. Gittings, Second ward, W. C. Palmer, Third ward, M. J. Gillen, Fourth ward, John Peterson, Fifth ward, Peter Nelson, Sixth ward, Peter Halverson, Seventh ward, all of Racine; A. E. Karcher, T. E. Hanson, L. N. Hicks, and M. McLaughlin, of Burlington; H. Schwartz, town of Burlington; Geo. Roundtree, Dover; Geo. West, Raymond; A. P. Colby, Union Grove; Joseph Smerchek, Lincoln; Dr. Chas. Platt, Waterville; D. McBeth, Yorkville; H. E. Johnson, North Cape; W. M. Eln, Rochester; Griffith Richards, Racine.

The officers are: Chairman—C. C. Gittings. Secretary—A. F. Gates. Treasurer—George N. Pratt. Executive Committee—M. J. Gillen, John Peterson, Peter Nelson, Griffith Richards, H. F. Johnson.

As four new wards have been made since the above committee was named it will be necessary to name committees from the Eighth, Ninth, Tenth and Eleventh wards, at the meeting on the 16th.

MAJORITY FOR LUSE 308

What Revised Figures From Racine County Show—Result in the State.

MILWAUKEE, April 8.—It is now conceded that Mr. Kervin has been elected justice of the supreme court. Returns up to date, with eight precincts to hear from, give Mr. Kervin a majority of 5,423.

This morning the county canvassing board, consisting of County Clerk William Bell, R. M. Boyd and Courtland Jones met at the court house and canvassed the vote cast at the election Tuesday, for justice of the supreme court. The count shows that mistakes were made in receiving returns on election night, for instead of Mr. Luse receiving 467 majority, he only receives 308. Below is the vote in the city:

Wards	Kerwin, Luse
First	91 43
Second	113 237
Third	192 208
Fourth	359 149
Fifth	73 96
Sixth	104 200
Seventh	81 121
Eighth	83 94
Ninth	91 118
Tenth	113 89
Eleventh	113 89
Total	1245 1453

Vote in the city of Burlington, village of Union Grove and the different county towns:

	Kerwin, Luse
Burlington	23 31
First ward	40 78
Second ward	32 82
Third ward	40 71
Fourth ward	40 71

Total	141 257
Town of Burlington	47 56
Caladonia	40 114
M. Pleasant	23 39
Dover	76 50
Norway	63 10
Raymond	74 45
Rochester	56 44
Waterville	43 54
Yorkville	35 15
Union Grove	23 29
Total	630 728

Totals, Kerwin 1875, Luse, 2139, a majority for Luse of 308.

When the canvassing board viewed the returns, it was discovered that in nearly every ward in the city they were defective. The clerks and inspectors had forgotten to sign their names. The patrol wagon was hustled out and the clerk and inspectors notified to call at the court house and properly sign the documents. By three o'clock this afternoon all had been signed and the returns all made legal.

MILWAUKEE AND OSHKOSH ARE SELECTED

Wisconsin Democrats will hold two conventions this year in pursuance of the action of the state central committee, at the Plankinton house last night. The first convention to elect delegates at large to the national convention, will be held in Milwaukee May 17, and the convention to nominate state officers will meet at Oshkosh at a later date, to be determined by National Committee-man T. E. Ryan, chairman A. F. Warden of the state central committee, and George B. Hilton, of Oshkosh.

During the afternoon and evening there were preliminary skirmishes between the Wall and Hearst interests, promising interesting developments, but everything favoring of open trouble was avoided by the compromise which recognized the claims of Oshkosh. Before this was done, however, it was clearly shown that the Wall men were in easy control of the committee, as well as of the situation.

HEARST FORCES FOR OSHKOSH.

The Hearst forces of the city and state have been advocating the selection of Oshkosh as the convention city and have been making preparation for the meeting of the state central committee. While the Wall men had no objection to holding the convention at Oshkosh, the activity of the Hearst men in favor of that city forced them into supporting Milwaukee, on the theory that naming Oshkosh would be heralded broadcast as a Hearst victory. Practically the entire delegation from Oshkosh denied that they were in favor of Hearst for president or that there was any definite sentiment there in favor of Hearst.

C. H. Freeman represented Racine at the meeting. He voted for holding the first convention at Milwaukee and also the second one. His vote was one of the three negative ones against holding the main convention in Oshkosh.

ROSE MAY GO TO ST. LOUIS.

Both the Wall and Hearst people were shy in discussing the delegates at large. Inasmuch as the convention is likely to be divided, neither side has announced the men whom they would like to send to St. Louis. Mayor Rose of Milwaukee, who has cast his fortunes with the Wall people, would like to head the delegation, but if the Hearst people should carry the day he will stay at home. He does not expect to stay at home and there are likely to be more compromises in the convention.

Despite the fact that there had been some talk during the day about George W. Peck for governor on the Democratic ticket, and in some quarters about his being a candidate for sheriff next fall, there was no talk about Peck to be heard around the Plankinton house last night.

TO BE 538 DELEGATES.

The call will be issued today or tomorrow. The basis of representation is to be one delegate for every 250 votes cast for Rose in the last state election. The number of delegates in convention will be 538.

NEW LEGISLATION NEEDED

Senator Patterson Urges Necessity of Another Chinese Exclusion Law.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—Mr. Patterson addressed the senate today on the denunciation of the Chinese exclusion treaty of 1894 by the Chinese government. He announced his conviction that "unless additional legislation is had before congress adjourns every barrier against Chinese immigration that has been built will be removed on the 7th of December next and the ports of the country thrown open to the unrestricted coming of the Chinese hordes, whose invasion of the United States was arrested 22 years ago."

This opinion was based upon China's denunciation of the treaty of 1894, making it of no effect from December. He traced prospective trouble to the failure of congress in its vote of 1902 to duplicate the act of 1892 continuing in force for ten years the exclusion act of 1880. "Had China not denounced the treaty," he said, "there would be no trouble now with the exclusion laws, for the act of 1902 would have kept them all in force; but with the 1894 treaty out of the way under the act of 1902, our exclusion laws will all fall to the ground on the coming of December 7th. The cause of this is the unusual wording of the 1902 act. For the first time in this Chinese legislation the validity of exclusion laws was made to depend upon the terms of treaties with China."

CHICAGO BOY BANDIT

SUICIDES WHEN PURSUED CHICAGO, April 8.—Anton Lowing, 948 North Hoyne avenue, last night was notified that his two sons, Martin and John, who left Chicago a year ago to seek employment on a ranch, had attempted to hold up a saloon in Gouville Bluffs, Ill., and that one boy was captured and the other committed suicide to escape arrest.

The elder boy, who carried two revolvers, rather than be taken prisoner by his pursuers when surrounded in the railroad yards, turned his revolver on himself and sent a bullet into his brain. The younger lad was captured after a hard chase and is now in the county jail.

A spring blessing for the sick and afflicted. A tonic for the whole family. Milwaukees keep them well. Pleasant system with Kradwell's Rocky Mountain Tea. 35 cents. Tea or tablet. Kradwell-Thiesen Drug Co.

JUDGE BAENSCH VISITS RACINE; RECEPTION HELD

Many Republicans Call Upon Aspirant for the Wisconsin Governorship.

WELL PLEASED WITH HIS GREETING HERE

Finds Strong Sentiment Against La Follette for Third Term—Does Not Disparage the Governor.

Judge Emil Baensch, of Manitowish, came to Racine late yesterday afternoon and registered at Hotel Racine. Mr. Baensch had been at Kenosha where a large reception was tendered to him by the leading Republicans. His visit to the Bells City was not previously arranged, the judge simply calling on his short trip in the southern part of the state. Only notices in the local papers that he would be here, announced his contemplated visit. Notwithstanding the informal call Mr. Baensch was greeted by from one hundred and fifty to two hundred Republicans during the afternoon and evening.

Mr. Frank J. Miller introduced him to callers and friendly chats were in order, both pertaining to Wisconsin politics and the rapid growth of Racine since the last visit of the judge here, about three or four years ago. That Mr. Baensch was pleased with the reception he received was apparent, for it was only his intention to talk with a few in regard to the feeling on the question of governor.

ENCOURAGING RECEPTION.

In an interview the judge said that he was well pleased with the encouragement he was receiving in various parts of the state. Wherever he went he found a strong sentiment against the nomination of Robert M. La Follette for a third term, the impression being that the governor should be satisfied with four years. Not a word did the judge utter disparaging of Governor La Follette. All he wanted was to harmonize the Republicans of the state, realizing that there is a wide breach at present. He did not express himself one way or the other as to what chances Governor La Follette had for renomination.

John McFarlane, editor of the Manitowish News, was with Judge Baensch. It was his conviction that Judge Baensch will get every delegation along the lake shore, but he admitted that Mr. Cook was a strong candidate for the nomination. He also says that the sentiment where he has been is against a third term.

MEETING AT MADISON SOON.

Judge Baensch has headquarters at Madison and a meeting of representatives from every city in Wisconsin will be held there shortly for the purpose of organizing and getting ready for the caucuses and convention. Indications point to many Baensch and also Cook delegates being chosen to the convention.

Great complaint is also heard in many sections of the state against the call of the convention having been made so early. Business men condemn the action claiming that such a long campaign will have a tendency to demoralize business.

SIX BAD BOYS FROM CORLISS

rought to Racine Jail Last Night—Are Milwaukee Toughs.

Deputy Sheriff Thomas Burns, of Corliss, arrested six bad boys at that place yesterday afternoon and last evening brought them in to the county jail for safe keeping. This morning they were taken back to Corliss for examination before Justice John Lee.

The boys, for more than a week past, have been throwing stones through the windows of coaches when passenger trains came by, at points between Milwaukee and Corliss; they stoned a conductor and quite seriously injured him; have robbed freight cars and committed other depredations.

TELEPHONE WAR IN KENOSHA

KENOSHA, April 8.—The local telephone war has broken out anew. Manager Johnson of the Citizens' Telephone company, announced today that he proposed to offer free service in all the public schools. The Wisconsin company recently installed phones in all the schools without charge, under a contract with the school board that no other company should be permitted to put telephones in. The Citizens' company purposes to make a test by offering their service free, in an effort to ascertain if the school board has a right to make such a contract.

\$50,000.00 Cash Given Away to Users of LION COFFEE

We are going to be more liberal than ever in 1904 to users of Lion Coffee. Not only will the Lion-Heads, cut from the packages, be good, as heretofore, for the valuable premiums we have always given our customers, but

In Addition to the Regular Free Premiums

the same Lion-Heads will entitle you to estimates in our \$50,000.00 Grand Prize Contest, which will make some of our patrons rich men and women. You can send in as many estimates as desired. There will be

TWO GREAT CONTESTS

The first contest will be on the July 4th attendance at the St. Louis World's Fair; the second relates to Total Vote For President to be cast Nov. 8, 1904. \$50,000.00 will be distributed in each of these contests, making \$100,000.00 on the two, and, to make it still more interesting, in addition to this amount, we will give a Grand First Prize of \$5,000.00 to the one who is nearest correct on both contests, and thus your estimates have two opportunities of winning a big cash prize.

Five Lion-Heads cut from Lion Coffee Packages and a 2 cent stamp entitle you (in addition to the regular free premiums) to one vote in either contest:

WORLD'S FAIR CONTEST

What will be the total July 4th attendance at the St. Louis World's Fair? At Chicago, July 4, 1893, the attendance was 23,273. For nearest correct estimates received in Woolson Spice Company's office, Toledo, Ohio, on or before June 30th, 1904, we will give first prize for the nearest correct estimate, second prize to the next nearest, etc., etc., as follows:

1 First Prize	\$25,000.00
1 Second Prize	1,000.00
2 Prizes—\$500.00 each	1,000.00
5 Prizes—200.00 " "	1,000.00
10 Prizes—100.00 " "	1,000.00
20 Prizes—50.00 " "	1,000.00
50 Prizes—20.00 " "	1,000.00
250 Prizes—10.00 " "	2,500.00
1800 Prizes—5.00 " "	9,000.00
2189 PRIZES,	TOTAL, \$20,000.00

PRESIDENTIAL VOTE CONTEST

What will be the total Popular Vote cast for President (votes for all candidates combined) at the election November 8, 1904. In 1900 election, 13,959,633 people voted for President. For nearest correct estimates received in Woolson Spice Co.'s office, Toledo, O., on or before Nov. 5, 1904, we will give first prize for the nearest correct estimate, second prize to the next nearest, etc., etc., as follows:

1 First Prize	\$25,000.00
1 Second Prize	1,000.00
2 Prizes—\$500.00 each	1,000.00
5 Prizes—200.00 " "	1,000.00
10 Prizes—100.00 " "	1,000.00
20 Prizes—50.00 " "	1,000.00
50 Prizes—20.00 " "	1,000.00
250 Prizes—10.00 " "	2,500.00
1800 Prizes—5.00 " "	9,000.00
2189 PRIZES,	TOTAL, \$20,000.00

4279—PRIZES—4279

Distributed to the Public—aggregating \$45,000.00—in addition to which we shall give \$5,000 to Grocers' Clerks (see particulars in LION COFFEE cases) making a grand total of \$50,000.00.

COMPLETE DETAILED PARTICULARS IN EVERY PACKAGE OF

LION COFFEE

WOOLSON SPICE CO., (CONTEST DEPT.)

TOLEDO, OHIO.

PRESENT COLLEGE AVENUE ONCE BARNSTABLE STREET

Mr. Charles L. Fellows of Algoma Corroborates Statements of Pioneer Racine Citizens.

There is some dispute in regard to early history of Racine, especially pertaining to names of streets. What thoroughfare was called Barnstable street, is the leading bone of contention. The statement that it was what is now called College avenue is correct. There never was another street known as Barnstable street. William Vance, H. Raymond and other old timers have stuck to this.

They are borne out by another former pioneer, one who lived here many years, who attended the Barnstable Methodist church and Sunday school. It is Charles L. Fellows, father of George Fellows, alderman-elect of the Third ward. Mr. Fellows, who lives at Algoma, formerly Ahnapee, writes his own interesting letter, headed: "Correct views of another old Settler." Here are the important parts of the letter:

"Having lived with my father on North Erie street, from 1846 to 1868, I can with some degree of certainty, speak with authority as to recent controversy over former names of streets. The street west of Wisconsin street on the south side of the river, was always known as Barnstable street, years before Mr. Barnes built the long house in front of our old home. What is called Dodge street, was so called in 1846, when my father bought the Parmelee place. At the time Mr. Barnes was trying to buy it, and for revenge bought the W. H. Waterman place, also a lot at foot of hill, near the river, east of our house, and built a two story frame house, on top of a twelve foot stone basement which in part shut off our view of the harbor. This house stood for a number of years, finally falling down, owing to the water from the harbor undermining the foundation.

In the process of grading the road that goes down the hill east of Mr. Ed. Gillen's house, there was opened a fine spring of pure water. As good water was scarce, everybody wanted the spring water. To get the water Mr. Barnes dug a ditch across the road to the south side of the Waterman place and put in a water ram at considerable expense, forcing the water into his house, and objected very seriously to anyone getting any of the water. My father, in order to get some of the water, dug two wells on lands he owned adjoining the Barnes lots and finally succeeded in striking the vein leading to the spring, and by steady pumping succeeded in emptying the spring, but as only the Kingesley's, Ramsdell's and our own family needed the water the spring was never dry.

During the winter of 1849-50 the schooner "Lex" was built a little west of where Main street bridge now is. She was built for street bridge by Mr. Nelson Griswold at the same place the schooner "Lexington" was rebuilt two years be-

fore, and was re-named the "Cherokee." I was on board of her when she was launched. R. M. Norton, J. H. Lathrop, H. S. Durand and others were interested in her.

My mother was a member of Barnstable Methodist church and for several years I was a regular attendant with her at church and Sunday school. I was born in 1834 and came to Racine in 1841. We never had a Barnstable street on the north side of the river. My father, Geo. D. Fellows, was alderman for one year from the Fourth ward, but did not want the office and would never take it again.

MUST SUFFER PENALTY

Although Extenuating Circumstances Were Offered in Behalf of J. C. Learned.

Defendant's Friends Offered \$800 in Settlement of \$1,600 Shortage But Same Was Not Accepted.

John C. Learned, who pleaded guilty to the charge of embezzlement in the municipal court yesterday afternoon, and was sentenced to three years in the state prison at Waupun, will not be taken to that place by Sheriff Mutter until Monday morning.

Every effort was made by Mr. Learned and his friends to raise the \$1,600 which he was short in Miss Koolin's estate, but without success. Eight hundred dollars was offered the surety company, but refused and orders given to make no compromise.

After Learned was taken before Court Commissioner Wentworth, waived examination and was arraigned before Judge

Smieding to plead, the scene was sad and sorrowful. Learned was born and raised in this county, coming from one of the most honored families. He is the youngest of seven children and it was the first time that a stain of any kind has affected the good name.

PLEA FOR DEFENDANT.

With tears in his eyes Learned stood up and pleaded guilty. In answer to questions by the judge the prisoner said he had nothing to say. Attorney Savage, of Milwaukee, however, made an eloquent plea for mercy. He reviewed the life of the young man; it was his first offense; the niece from whom the money was taken had lived with Learned and his wife; she had no father and her mother could not be called a mother. The attorney told how the girl was reared in luxury at Learned's home and educated; that she was known as the \$10,000 girl. Under all of the conditions and the fact that most of the money taken was use for the home of Learned, as well as comforts of the girl, and the further fact that the money was not deliberately stolen and accounts could not be given owing to carelessness on the part of the guardian, he asked for leniency.

The penalty of the crime is not more than five years nor less than three years. Judge Smieding, after speaking of how sad it was to sentence a young man to prison, but that the law must take its course, pronounced sentence of three years.

The brother of Learned was in court, and he, as well as the prisoner, showed deep agitation.

A tonic for the aged and infirm. Gives strength and vital force to every part of the body. A Spring tonic that makes sick people well. Hollister's Rocky Mountain Tea. 35 cents. Tea or tablet. Kradwell-Thiesen Drug Co.

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If you have transgressed against the laws of nature, you must suffer. Self abuse, later on, causes and private diseases have wrecked thousands of promising lives. Treat with scientific skill and be cured. Avoid quackery. E. A. Kennedy, of Toledo, says: "At the age of 24, I learned a bad habit and, in consequence, I became a nervous wreck. I consulted with a doctor, but he could not cure me. They got my money and I still had the disease. I had given up hope when a friend advised me to consult Dr. K. & K., who had cured him. Without any confidence I called on them, and Dr. Kennedy agreed to cure me or no pay. After taking the New Method Treatment for six weeks I felt like a new man. The drains ceased, worry veins disappeared, nerves grew stronger, hair stopped falling out, urine became clear and my sexual organs vitalized. I was entirely cured by Dr. Kennedy and recommended him from the bottom of my heart."

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Entered at the Post Office in Racine, Wis., as second-class matter.

TUESDAY, APRIL 12, 1904.

A CANDIDATE OF PEACE.

Whatever will advance the good name of the state, or promote the welfare of its people wins our sincere support.

To determine whether a measure will accomplish this, earnest debate, thorough discussion, is indispensable. Let us, therefore, think fairly, reason calmly, judge impartially.

And there is reason to hope that what has been so aptly called the "saving common sense" of our people will enable us to present a united front which the approaching national campaign makes imperative.

(Judge Baensch in announcement of candidacy.)

Here is the whole thing condensed. What more appropriate platform could be asked for. Here is a man who presents no issue upon which people must agree or be cast out in the outer darkness.

The statement is clearly made his sincere support will be given to whatever will advance the good name of the state or promote the welfare of the people.

To get at this, to arrive at legitimate conclusions, to permit different opinions to formulate themselves, this able man, this impartial man, tells the people of Wisconsin, that to determine what is best for the state, or promote the interests of the people, it is necessary to discuss thoroughly, to engage in earnest debate.

That this be done without undue heat, or without disparaging the opinions of other men, without condemning as unworthy the confidence of their fellow men all those who differ, Judge Baensch declares it will be necessary to think fairly, to reason calmly and to judge impartially.

The citizen who can announce, and stand by as Judge Baensch surely will, such sentiments is entirely worthy of the support of the citizens of his state.

There is no proclamation ringing with denunciatory language of numbers of his fellow men who differ; here is no invidious comparisons cunningly distorted that the credit of his state be made to suffer, but an honest, clear cut, announcement that one candidate for governor of this great state, is of the opinion that his fellow citizens should determine these matters for themselves; that he will support whatever will best advance the good name of his state or promote its welfare.

Judge Baensch thoroughly believes the three departments of our state government are entirely separate and yet, each working in thorough harmony.

This can of necessity only be reached when each, the legislative, the judicial and the executive works within its own sphere, and each determine of its own duties, without interference of the other.

It is the privilege of the executive within the boundaries of his duties to advise, to determine whether legislative acts should receive or not receive his official sanction—when the legislature has settled the matter by itself and for itself.

It is assuredly not the duty nor the privilege of the executive to assume the duties of a promoter, nor to assume the duties of a judge in the slightest manner criticizing the motives of citizens who differ with the executive mind.

Aspersing the character of citizens who refuse to agree with an executive or candidate for the executive position, and it will have no part in the character of Judge Baensch.

With this Manitowish statesman the governor of this great state, all dissensions will cease as by magic. The misadministration of the departments of state will terminate, and the abuse of executive power as shown of late in assuming the duties of state employees to be among other things, that of working in the personal interests of a candidate for a second and a third term, will end for good.

For Judge Baensch has publicly announced the corrupt use of state employees as of state game wardens to be entirely wrong, and if he is governor, will cease, and better still, he favors the abolition of the appointing power that can make such things possible.

Naturally enough it can be assumed because previously the judge has said so, in the appointment of state commissions such as commissioners having control of railroad rates, he would make all such effective.

This matter properly Judge Baensch would leave for the legislature to determine as within the province of their duties.

The Republicans of Wisconsin can do no better or wiser thing than to place in nomination for governor Judge Baensch of Manitowish.

Factionalism with him as governor will be banished, and with the experience of our people such can never again assume the hideousness of three or so years of the past.

Discussions of party measures there will of necessity be, and of consultations of leaders and of people, there will be as there certainly should be from time to time as occasion arises. The people ask for the best, the wisest and what is good for the greatest number, and to arrive at this, as Judge Baensch declares, so convincingly, we should think fairly, reason calmly and judge impartially.

Those favoring Judge Baensch will do well to remember that it is delegates in the state convention that count. To secure this attendance at the caucuses is necessary and to vote for Baensch delegates.

DISFRANCHISING MUST BE IMPARTIAL.

Maryland Democrats at the dictation of extremists like Gorman and others who refuse to believe the war is over are trying to enact legislation disfranchising the colored vote.

The method to be adopted is precisely the same as by the cotton lords of the south, by the pretense of an educational requirement, which in the case of the white voter is nullified by inserting the grandfathers' clause.

This grandfathers' provision permits all white citizens to vote of the Democratic faith, for the white Republicans are taken care of in another way but equally as effectual in suppressing their vote.

This provision permits every white man to vote, no matter his ignorance, if he voted prior to 1869, or is descended from any one who voted prior to that date.

Such a citizen known to be illiterate does not come under the educational qualification and does not need to be compelled to satisfy the registers of election that he can explain and can read as the law requires a portion of the constitution.

Certainly if any educational qualification were to be enforced impartially, both as to the white and the colored vote, it is unlikely any court of jurisdiction would ever declare it unconstitutional, but not in one southern state where the colored vote has been disfranchised.

Does the educational provision apply impartially because the grandfathers' clause permits every illiterate white to vote.

The nullifying of the federal constitution has been brought before the United States supreme court, but not as yet just in the precise form that will elicit a legal decision as to the constitutionality of this legislation.

It has been however hinted such may be the case and the country will know from its highest tribunal how successfully states may proceed to disregard the constitution of their country or unsuccessfully.

Maryland is not as fully southern perhaps as such extremists as Senator Gorman and his conferees imagine.

It has been carried by Republicans for McKinley, has enjoyed a Republican governor and has sent to the senate two Republican United States senators.

It is more than believed had it not been for the internal dissensions and the discreditable course pursued by Senator Wellington which injured his party badly, together with the pernicious activity of now Senator Gorman taking such advantage of the situation, Maryland would have remained Republican.

If it is the ignorant colored vote desired to be ignored in the count through legislation, the moral sense of the nation will insist the ignorant white vote be disfranchised as well.

One is as dangerous as the other when it is asserted illiteracy is the bane of the ballot box and the throttling of intelligence.

STATE CAUSE OF TUBERCULOSIS PATIENTS.

The president of the Illinois state board of health states that there are at least 125,000 deaths annually in this country from the scourge of consumption and said at a late meeting of the progressive health club that in Illinois during 1903 there were 7,026 deaths from consumption, with pneumonia claiming 4,830 victims.

Further he says: "The greatest source of infection from consumption is through the medium of the sputum, and if the sputum of every consumptive could be destroyed the disease could be banished from the face of the earth."

"Experience has shown consumption is a preventable disease, and in 70 per cent of the cases, a curable one, if taken in time. What is needed in every state in the Union is a sanitarium for the treatment of consumptives. The stamping out of this dread disease is a matter for education and evolution. It depends upon right living, cleanliness, sunlight, temperance, good food and fresh air and proper care."

A number of states are contemplating the establishing of sanitariums for the treatment of tubercular diseases. Wisconsin among the number.

To this end two bills were introduced in the last legislative session, but there was nothing to the purpose accomplished unless it was to serve an advance notice that sometime in the future an earnest effort would be made on this line.

The cottage system has been proposed and there are some good arguments favoring this plan of treating tubercular patients, any isolated feature clearly will not go in the sense of isolating patients as are patients suffering from contagious diseases as contagion is commonly understood.

In the next legislature, Wisconsin being ever a state of progress and caring for its afflicted, should take up the matter of establishing a state park or state establishment for the treatment of consumption and kindred pulmonary complaints.

A NEW YORK DECISION.

The decision against a New York city electrical lighting company in a case brought by an Insurance company to hold it responsible for the destruction by fire of a building which it has furnished light to, will not go unnoticed.

The suit was on the ground the wiring was not perfect, that the wires were not properly insulated and in consequence the building was set on fire and destroyed.

The account of this suit says: "The electrical concern is ordered to pay \$5,315 to the German-American Insurance company, the amount of a policy carried on a building destroyed because of imperfectly insulated electric lighting wires. The fire occurred more than four years ago. A whole block of wooden buildings at Third avenue and One Hundred and Nineteenth street was swept away, entailing a loss of about \$100,000.

The German-American began an action against the Edison company as a test case, charging it with setting fire to the buildings. Expert electricians found that at the point of contact between the front wall and the wires the insulation was so imperfect that the wires had burned through a tin cornice and down into the wood beneath. It was decided that this was the cause of the fire."

If this is good law and the decision holds if carried up which is very likely, electric lighting companies will be held responsible for all damages growing out of improperly insulated wires.

It can not be seriously claimed by electric light and power companies that the public are any too well guarded now from the dangers of live wires or from wiring for lighting purposes not effectually insulated.

TARIFF PROCESSES.

Attacks of Republicans upon Republican tariffs are not new in these days. But it is noticeable that in some of these criticisms to call them such rather than attacks, ideas differ.

Here is Congressman Lovering, of Rhode Island, delivering the other day a pronounced attack upon the Dingley tariff in the course of which he insisted all necessary relief could be had and that without changing in the slightest manner a single schedule in the present tariff, by the simple process of enlarging the drawback system.

But it is this drawback system, that some friends of a revised tariff object to. It is not forgotten that some months ago the Standard Oil company through this drawback system was enabled to compel the American tin plate company to concede to its own terms for making its oil cans for transportation of oil, and in turn the Tin Plate company was compelled either to get its men to consent to accept lower wages for all work on this particular job, or else decline the offer of the Standard.

There is nothing gained by denouncing the Standard for doing what everybody else does, only it being a taxing power because no person, firm, or corporation, can dictate what it shall charge, and it can assess just as it is so pleased for its oil and other products, it would compel American labor to assess itself a certain percentage if it wanted the work to do.

With the drawback system, it could have made its oil cans of Welsh made tin plate, and for every can exported in this tin can made abroad, had recouped 95 per cent from the treasury. So rather than have them do this, the Tin Plate company was compelled to get their men to take lower wages on this job, than they received for other work.

But then all these matters are subjects for argument and until the government has a tariff commission upon the lines, marked out by President Roosevelt in one of his messages, there will always be disputations even between strong believers in a protective tariff as to the efficacy of some provisions and schedules.

VERY LIKE IT IS MR. KERWIN.

Later returns indicate the election of James C. Kerwin to the supreme court by a majority of something like 2,000.

While for substantial reasons, the defeat of Mr. Luse is to be regretted, yet the friends of the latter made a gallant fight against the combined forces of an entire state administration, and have nothing to reproach themselves with.

It can, however, be said that the ability of Mr. Kerwin has never been in question. It was only that the statements were publicly made that he was prejudiced in the matter of certain state questions, and the circular matter emanating from Madison, giving the tenor unmistakably, that brought elements into the judicial campaign, arousing the spirited contest against him.

It was regarded as improper by thousands of good citizens that any state administration should interfere in the choice of a supreme court justice, and therefore Mr. Luse as not having in any manner taken sides, and being an independent candidate in all senses of the word, best represented their ideas as to what a judicial candidate should be.

Mr. Kerwin, however, may arise superior to any preconceived ideas he may have formed on issues that possibly may some time be before the court, and decide solely from the law and the evidence. His legal training and his personal standing are such that strong hopes may be entertained in this respect, and it is very possible the circular matter sent out may have done him an injustice in leading citizens to suppose he might be subservient to the wishes of any executive no matter who he may be. Still the official count may yet give the election to Mr. Luse.

THE TWO STATE CONVENTION.

The double headed state convention is called for Wednesday, May 18th, to meet at Madison. The basis of votes upon which delegates will be chosen is the same as for the last convention. As the governor's machine is in working order and state employees are by this time well versed in their work and trained to obey orders, it behooves the friends of Judge Baensch and ex-Congressman Cook to get down to business. It is the votes in uniformity with the primary law of the state and will do away with electioneering. The measure it is said can not be got out.

Unless the decided majority opposing the renomination of the governor will muster up enough energy to turn out to their cause, the governor will again win out. The Sentinel says:

"The time in which this work must be accomplished is short. Had the state central committee respected the law of the party and given eight weeks in which to hold primaries and county conventions there would have been no occasion for a 'hurry up' call. But they did not do this. The administration organization is as well prepared now as it can be at any time. Every day of waiting after the call is issued weakens the cause of the third term boomers by giving the opposition time to perfect their plans. Therefore it behooves those who are opposed to a third term to begin work the minute the call is issued and perfect arrangements to bring out the full Republican vote and secure an honest expression of Republican opinion."

GOOD CROP REPORTS.

Despite the unusually hard winter it is comforting to know that the grains and grasses of our state are in excellent condition and promise beautiful crops for the present crop year.

The last state crop report says the grass pastures and the meadows are at least ten per cent better than last year in condition, and there is an absence of contagious diseases afflicting the farm animals.

Pieces of farm products are better, in fact above the average. Some of the prices given in the report are as follows:

Corn, 50 cents per bushel; wheat, 85¢; rye, 60¢; oats 37¢; barley, 50¢; beans, 82¢; potatoes, 35¢; tobacco, 6½¢ cents per pound; tame hay, \$3.50 per ton; butter 22 cents per pound; eggs, 14 cents per dozen.

"The season must necessarily be late in allowing a commencement of active farm work," says the report, "and as hardly the usual amount of plowing was done last fall the spring will be a busy one. Farm help, however, is more plentiful than last season at slightly lower prices than were then offered."

As to values of farm animals the report is not so encouraging, the report saying:

"With the exception of prices for horses, those for farm animals are not high, being hardly up to the average of the last five years. The average price of horses is \$125 per head, milk cows, \$33 and sheep \$3.50. Fat hogs bring an average of \$4.75 per 100 pounds and fat cattle \$3.75 per 100 pounds."

This condition however is not at all confined to this state, and is ascribed to the operations of the great meat trust which has so manipulated that the producer and the consumer bear the burden while the trust bears the profit.

THE "LITTLE BALLOT" FEATURE.

Chicago papers are arguing since the reports came in from the "little ballot," favoring the return to the old plan of electing school commissioners by a vote of the people, instead of by the modern plan of appointment, that the electing by the people will only put the schools in politics.

The Chicago Record Herald in recording the decision of the people of that city to elect their school board by a vote of the people says:

"The appointive plan has worked well in Chicago. It has given boards of higher average standing and efficiency than could be secured by the elective plan. To change to the elective system in Chicago would be to make the public schools a part of the spoils of partisan politics. It would be a backward step. It would undo much of the good work already done in placing the schools beyond the reach of the spoils jobber and the man with a 'pull.'"

"Under the present plan the mayor is responsible for the general character and fitness of the school board. Under the elective plan no one could be held responsible."

It all depends. But this argument could be carried further, and the point made that outside of the governor, the mayor, all offices be made appointive. Wisconsin has now all the samples it wants of the beauties of the appointive power in the scores of state officials and employees formed in a powerful political machine operated by that shrewd politician Robert La Follette.

EVIDENCES OF FAVORITISM.

Evidences of rebates being given favored shippers is now accumulating. The Elkins law is being nullified in the new practice and it is asserted the agents of the Interstate Commerce commission are giving the new practice some attention.

The method by which the big railroads or little railroads, now pay satisfactory rebates, though the word is not spelled in this fashion as rebates, is to make "allowances" as switching charges, which says one report in many instances is reaching as high as thirty per cent of the entire freight rate charged.

The disclosures say an account, "which will be made when the commission investigates the matter in Chicago probably will result in a report to the attorney general, charging wholesale payment of rebates by a device within the meaning of the statute. Unable to obtain rebates through the regular channels many of the large manufacturing interests have constructed switching roads connecting their plants with the railroads, over which they ship. For the service of delivering their cars over these alleged railroads to the road over which they ship they are allowed \$3 a car in many cases. Some of the western roads are said to allow as high as \$15 a car."

Any old way to whip the devil around the stump so long as he gets around.

THE MISSISSIPPI IDEA.

The Mississippi idea is by legislation to do away with all the campaign oratorical work in campaigns, in fact to absolutely forbid it. This is argued will be in uniformity with the primary law of the state and will do away with electioneering. The measure it is said can not be got out.

Unless the decided majority opposing the renomination of the governor will muster up enough energy to turn out to their cause, the governor will again win out. The Sentinel says:

"The time in which this work must be accomplished is short. Had the state central committee respected the law of the party and given eight weeks in which to hold primaries and county conventions there would have been no occasion for a 'hurry up' call. But they did not do this. The administration organization is as well prepared now as it can be at any time. Every day of waiting after the call is issued weakens the cause of the third term boomers by giving the opposition time to perfect their plans. Therefore it behooves those who are opposed to a third term to begin work the minute the call is issued and perfect arrangements to bring out the full Republican vote and secure an honest expression of Republican opinion."

some such law being enacted next winter. But after all there is some reason in this proposed change in election and campaign methods if the announced purpose of a primary election law is not misinterpreted. It certainly places every candidate upon the same bottom and places each political party upon precisely the same level so far as party campaign work is concerned, while the next inevitable step would be the doing away with political newspapers. For, if the campaign orator is dispensed with and all party campaign work forbidden as this Mississippi law proposed, since all political agents were to be forbidden, and all stump orators forbidding any agent or worker or speaker to accept payment of any sort for his work, why would not the next reform step be to forbid the newspapers from doing the same thing on other lines?

RIVAL SUGAR BEET INTERESTS.

The contest in this state between the rival sugar beet interests is between the Canadian interests under Mr. Davidson and the Wisconsin beet sugar men. It was the Canadian interest that located at Janesville and it is the Wisconsin interest figuring on locations at Eau Claire and other points. The contest is all over the point of supply and in view of the immense amount of territory in this state perfectly suitable for the cultivation of the sugar beet, it seems singular that there should be such rivalry over locations. However, if the farmers are assured of sufficient to properly remunerate them for raising the sugar beet, there will not be the slightest trouble in almost anywhere making contracts for ample supply to run a factory on. For instance there is Racine county. There are thousands of acres near the city of Racine in every way suitable for the raising of sugar beets, but farmers are not going to raise it if not assured of a sufficient recompense, nor will they consent to be placed at the mercy of any factory.

SECRETARILY SHAW CORRECT.

Some criticism has passed upon the amendment to the civil bill desired by Secretary Shaw removing the limit on subsidiary coinage. But the secretary is right in desiring the limit removed. The treasury department holds the laws forbidding the issuing of subsidiary coin in excess of \$100,000,000, with the exception of the bullion remaining that was bought under the Sherman act of 1890, and as this silver is all consumed, there is no further authority of law to coin more subsidiary silver. The country needs more of this and the day has passed when it is necessary for congress to give the secretary authority to coin sufficient millions of the smaller silver coins for the use of the people.

The selection of Senator Spooner as the chairman of the Republican national convention is gratifying to every citizen of Wisconsin. The great prominence of our senator, the high reputation he has achieved for oratory and debating abilities in the senatorial forum, and the gift as a framer of laws to fit national issues, has given Senator Spooner a national reputation. His selection as presiding officer over the great Republican gathering was a happy inspiration on the part of those concerned with the choice.

It seems the Dane county Republican county committee recalls the convention date first set and fixes a date in compliance with the rule adopted in 1894 by the state central committee which requires four weeks' notice. But the state central committee has nothing to say of its violation of the rule which requires eight weeks' notice to be given of all state conventions.

Perhaps after all Mr. Debs is growing conservative like some of his predecessors in the agitator line, when he admits he has no sympathy with Clarence Darrow's policies and has not the slightest sympathy for Mr. Hearst.

It was an oversight, but as it is non-partisan nothing can be said. But both Republican and Democratic national committees forgot to make provisions for delegates from the Philippines.

Why impute greed to the union veterans in coming forward so freely to accept the invitation of the pension commissioner for enlarged and additional pensions? They were invited.

Some kindly mentions have been made of ex-Governor Sewfield for the vice presidency. This might be taken up but as it is already settled for Mr. Fairbanks, better drop it.

The Canadian Pacific is to irrigate 2,000,000 acres of its arid lands between the Bow and Deer rivers. In this country the government does all that.

Will Governor Odell of New York rise to the occasion and save Niagara Falls from the schemers who want to loot the greatest show piece we have?

If congress votes that appropriation for the Kaw river, Wisconsin should insist upon appropriations for its rivers that cause disastrous floods as well.

The south isn't sure this time about helping out. But it says four years hence it will be in the saddle for that nomination.

So Senator Smoot will have all summer and fall to rest in. Next winter the lid will be taken off again.

Before long park talk will be heard again. The green grass and kind breezes will induce much.

Arbor day is May 6th. Get ready to plant a tree.

PRESS COMMENT.

Philadelphia North American: Customs appraisers having decided that hens are not animals, a wider dietary field is opened to the vegetarians.

Louisville Post: "Anybody to beat Roosevelt?" is the Democratic cry, but there is nobody who can beat him either in the Republican or Democratic party.

New York World: In the beautiful Riviera automobile road records were broken on Thursday. On the way home the "machine" of a princess killed a little peasant girl. Strange that plain people who use the roads do not love the scorching gentry more effusively!

Nashville News: "It looks like Parker." But the question is, does Parker look like "it"?

Boston Herald: Bryan is drawing full houses down at New Haven in his thrilling role of the hero in the absorbing drama of "The Sealed Letter; Was it or Wasn't it a Part of the Will?"

New York Mail: There are interesting suggestions of unpublished possibilities in the fact that one Tammany official has resigned a place drawing a good salary because it interfered with his activities as a district leader.

Cincinnati Commercial Tribune: All signs are pointing to a determined effort to rid the streets and public places of the billboard nuisances and indecencies and darts. Cities on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts and on the lake shores are active in the work—and the good results of the work already done will eventually spread.

Cincinnati Commercial Tribune: In asserting that the earth is shrinking from some unknown cause, Prof. Von Schlichte, of the University of Bonn, forgets that Russia wants it all.

New York Telegram: Investigating botanists report that X-rays are emitted from onions. Knew it was something, but never classified it before.

Chicago Record-Herald: Kourapatkin has arrived at the front. The surprising thing about this fact is that the front wasn't knocked out when he bumped against it.

Boston Globe: Col. Ingalls, U. S. A. retired, says of the six-inch, wire-wound gun now under construction at Reading, Pa., that it will have a range of thirty miles, and that a similar ten-inch gun could throw a shell fifty-nine miles. So some day, you see, nations will be able to go to war without leaving home at all.

Denver Post: A state paper tells of a citizen who brought his pastor along when he came to Denver to be operated upon for appendicitis. It was his desire to be opened with prayer.

Philadelphia Inquirer: It is not denied that Richard Olney would make a good candidate for president, if the country had not already decided on a better one.

Chicago Chronicle: In his persecution of the widow Bennett of Connecticut Bre'r Bryan is almost as heartless as any trust.

Boston Journal: Ah, we thought so. It is now announced that Senator Gorman has not withdrawn from consideration for the Democratic candidacy, but that he is "receptive." When was he anything else?

Milwaukee Sentinel: Tom L. Johnson offers Cleveland a 3 cent street railway fare in exchange for the remission of all taxation, including the street railway's share of street improvement cost. That is democracy—the genuine hog trough variety.

Chicago Record-Herald: One good thing about the present war is that the person who sympathizes with Russia can find full satisfaction in the dispatches from St. Petersburg, while the one who sides with Japan can get a wholly satisfactory version in the news from Tokio.

Washington Star: Members of congress realize that there are numerous people who refuse to take anything like the interest in a vindication that they feel in the original charges.

Chicago Record-Herald: An Italian marquis who was unmarried has committed suicide. American heiresses will be sorry to hear that a splendid title has thus gone to waste.

Cincinnati Commercial Tribune: Mr. Carnegie insists that surplus wealth is a trust, but refuses to subscribe to the belief that trusts ought to be busted.

Exchange: Before indulging in any flippant comments on Col. Younghusband's name it will be well to reflect upon certain of the peculiarities of English proper names. The correct pronunciation of "Younghusband" may be Jones.

Washington Star: Mr. Rockefeller may corner the violet market, but the scent of Standard Oil will cling to him still.

New York Tribune: Sitting on the fence is usually regarded as an attitude of indecision, but that was not the case when John Dobson sat on his own fence the other day in Philadelphia defying a gang of railroad men intent on demolishing it. There was plenty of decision, as the laborers found when they were carted away in a patrol wagon. It now rests with the courts to see whether Mr. Dobson's decision agrees with their own.

CURRENT GOSSIP.

Signor Francolini, of Spoleto, Italy, asserts that the little *Citronum Oliver*, formerly venerated by the Romans as a holy stream, contains radium.

Prof. A. A. Hopkins, a leading candidate for the presidential nomination on the prohibition ticket, has been a politician, editor, college professor, and temperance advocate.

Arthur Barrows, 91 years old, is the oldest living practicing barrister in England. He is still a busy man and never wears glasses.

In 1873 Mexico had 335 miles of railway. Over these went 723,834 passengers and 150,473 tons of freight, and the receipts were \$1,849,375. In 1900 there were 8,600 miles in operation, 10,709,462 passengers and 7,522,923 tons of freight were carried, and the receipts were \$40,425,478.



THE FAMILY CIRCLE.

The Art of Reading.—The art of reading to the best advantage implies the command of adequate time to read.

The art of having time to read consists in knowing how to make the most of each passing hour.

Engrossing as one's occupation may be it need never consume all the time remaining from sleep, refreshment, and social intercourse.

The half hour before breakfast, the fifteen minutes after dinner, given to the book you wish to read, will soon bring you to the word "this."

If you only devote two hours a day to reading it will be equivalent to more than 700 hours a year, or to three months of working time of eight hours a day.

In three months you could almost learn a new language, or master a new science, but the time is frittered away in needless matters that lead to nothing.

Be not over particular as to hours or the time of day, and you will soon find that all hours are good for reading. Have a purpose and adhere to it with good-humored pertinacity.

If you find no good in ancient history or metaphysics or science, let them alone and read fiction, poetry, biography and voyages and travels.

Many a reader has learned more of past times from good biographies than from any formal history. The plays of Shakespeare and the novels of Sir Walter Scott have taught countless people all they know of the history of England and Scotland.

It is almost literally true that no book undertaken merely as task work ever helped the reader to knowledge of material or permanent value. If you do not read a work with keen enjoyment you are not likely to gain anything from the time you give to it.

It would not be a bad rule for those who can read but little to read no book until it has been published at least a year or two. A fever for the newest books, which are frequently of an ephemeral character, is not a wholesome condition of mind.

Lay down the rule and adhere to it, to read none but the best books, and you will soon lose all relish for the worthless ones. Few and far between are the good works of the world. The reader who becomes familiar with the writings of a great author learns to know all that was best in one of the world's famous men.

Blows Dust From Carpet.—When the house cleaning fever really takes a firm hold of a woman about the only remedy which will afford a perfect cure is to have every carpet in the house taken up and thoroughly cleaned. But a St. Louis man wants to try a different prescription in the way of a pneumatic renovator, which is invented to clean the carpets without removing them from the floor.

If the fever has not entirely left the woman after this operation has been performed we suggest that she be allowed to take up a small section of the carpet and see how much dust she can discover. If the amount be as small as the inventor believes it will the fever will be abated and a complete cure effected at once. To put this machine in operation it is necessary to have a blast of air flowing into it from a compressor, the latter being connected by a hose to the handle of the renovator and operated by hand or motor power. Inside the renovator is a flat blade pressing against the nap of the carpet, with a flat nozzle inside the blade to blow air through the fabric as the machine is drawn about the room. The jet of air drives the dust from the carpet through the curved tube into the body of the machine, where the air is strained through fine cloths, retaining the dust inside and discharging the filtered air into the room. After the operation the cloth strainers are removed and the machine cleaned out by simply inverting it.

To Catch the Masculine Eye.—According to the recent discussions at the dressmakers' convention in Chicago, the stout woman will not be really happy this season so far as the style of her summer gowns is concerned. Fullness in the skirts, and large flowing sleeves are the cry, and stout or thin, the gowns must be made after this fashion if one would be up to date. The habit back skirts which are still in favor with many women, must be set aside, for according to Mrs. Baker, "They are about ten years behind the times."

Red, that bright red, which is such a pleasure to the sight in cold weather, but too bright for summer heat, is the correct shade at present for coat linings,—particularly the automobile garments, and strangely enough the only reason which seems to be given for this peculiar shade being used in summer garments, is the suggestion that "bright red pleases the men and they like to see a woman wear red."

The Value of Nuts as Food.—A few people are beginning to utilize nuts properly, by eating them at breakfast instead of meat. They are rich in fat, and the oil in them acts as a gentle and often needed laxative in cases of constipation. When one eats peanuts for this purpose they should eat them unroasted. The general mistake in eating nuts is in gorging oneself with them at the end of a hearty dinner, when too much food has

already been swallowed. A very delicious meal can be made upon bread and nuts alone, and a barrel of nuts should be laid in by the farm or town household and be counted upon as a part of the larder as much as a barrel of pork or flour. They are very nice and appetizing for school children's luncheon; they should be cracked and put in a paper bag and accompanied by an inexpensive nut pick. The latter is as necessary for economy and enjoyment in nut eating as is a pitchfork for use in the hay mow, a fork for pickles or a spoon for soup.

The Decorative Possibilities in Vines.—Vines, indeed, may cover a multitude of sins—foundations, bare walls, unsightly board fences, often covered with signs and unpainted sheds; vines may serve as screens, and give privacy to the yard; vines may give a shady nook in the little corner that has so often worried us to care for. But, above all, vines may make our houses homes indeed, adding grace and beauty to even the stateliest mansion. There is such an endless variety of vines, and most of them are so easily cultivated that they appeal to the veriest novice or the busiest housewife. In planting you may have all of one kind or choose many varieties. For quick effects cover balcony, fence or screen the morning glory, moonflower, nasturtium, Cobaea, scandens and cypress vine give most pleasing effects. For slower and more permanent results are the ivies, woodbines, honeysuckles and their kind.—E. L. Shuey.

Washing the Eyes.—Wash your eyes. They need it, and will repay by looking brighter. Immerse the eyes in clear water and open the lids widely. It is better to do this before than after washing the face, as any trace of soap carried to the eye surface will cause pain.

In commencing treatment let the water be very slightly tepid. Later, cold water will be found quite easy to bear and more satisfactory.

This neglect of eye washing is responsible for the deadly dull appearance presented by many of these "windows of the soul."

The Way to Fold a Coat.—To fold a man's coat, lay it out perfectly flat, with the wrong side down; the sleeve should be spread out smoothly, and then folded back to the elbow until each end of the sleeve is even with the collar. Fold the revers back and then double the coat over, folding it directly in the center seam and smoothing it out carefully so that there may be no wrinkles. The coat is then ready to place in the trunk or on the closet shelf. Unless space is limited, do not turn up the tails when folding a coat.

FOR THE HOUSEHOLD.

After long standing or running about bathe the feet with vinegar and warm water. The effect is wonderfully refreshing.

Starch composes about one-fifth of potatoes, one-half of peas, beans, wheat, rye and oats, and three-fourths of rice and Indian corn.

Don't neglect sleep. You can sleep yourself into good looks. A long nap and a hot bath will make any woman more attractive and lift years from her shoulders.

Don't forget that the nurses of a woman's beauty are seven—fresh air, sunshine, warmth, rest, sleep, food and whatever stirs the blood, be it exercise or enthusiasm.

Clean white Beaver hats by scrubbing with dry, powdered magnesia. Use a perfectly clean brush; brush it well in, leave for half an hour, then brush out again. Repeat if necessary.

Continued over-indulgence in the sweets is quite certain to give rise to a dyspeptic condition and to constipation. Of course, all the cereals contain more or less starch, but wheat, rye and barley contain less than most other grains.

A Hair Darkener.—For hair that is becoming faded pour two quarts of freshly boiling water on two ounces of green tea and two ounces of sage leaves, then boil till the quantity is reduced by one-half. Strain, bottle, and apply to the hair every night.

To fasten shoestrings begin as though for an ordinary bow, but before drawing it tight turn the right hand loop over the centerpiece and draw it through underneath. Then pull both loops tight. To untie always pull the right hand end.

To make good coffee, allow one heaped dessertspoonful for each person and one for the pot. If you use a percolator, pour on the freshly boiled water quite slowly, so as to disturb the coffee as little as possible. Let it drain through then heat to just boiling point, and pour the coffee through again.

If your eyes feel tired and strained after exposure to bright sunlight, gas, or electric light, try to save them as much as possible by having your lights shaded and carrying a sunshade. Constant, strong, glaring lights on eyes that are naturally weak may result in serious injury.

In this day it seems as if it should be unnecessary to say that the nails should be properly cared for, and that every woman should own a manicure set, and use it; but one need not be a very close observer to realize that there are many women who have apparently not received such instruction.

It is not generally known that the hands depend upon the state of the health for beauty quite as much as the complexion, but it is a fact. The hy-

gienic laws recommended for the improvement of the skin will all be found good and necessary for the hands. In addition, a few helps along the line of outside applications will be needed, more especially by those who work.

Newspapers make a light, warm cover when more bedding is needed than can be found at hand. Baste wide layers together to the required thickness and lay between the other blankets or comfortables. The same idea can be utilized to advantage by keeping the air from creeping up into the baby's sled or carriage. Line the bottom of the vehicle with thick paper, letting it come up well around the sides, then cover with the afghan.

FOR THE TABLE.

Rice Pancakes.—Boil a cup of rice in water enough to just cover; it should be cooked to a jelly, almost, and then cooled. Add to it a pint of rich milk, three eggs, a pinch of salt and a half-cup of melted butter. Stir in flour enough to make like thick cream and fry in a little grease as possible.

Black Pudding.—One teaspoonful of molasses, one-fourth of teaspoonful butter, one-half teaspoonful of sour milk, 2 rounded teaspoonfuls flour, one-half teaspoonful soda, one-half teaspoonful cinnamon, and allspice. Turn into greased and floured mold and put at once to steam over rapidly boiling water for one and a half hours; then set in the oven five minutes.

Dolly Varden Cake.—For this use a white cake recipe. Into half the batter put a cup of currants, one of minced citron and one of chopped English Walnut meats; bake in layers. Make a filling of a pint of milk, two tablespoonfuls of flour, a cup of sugar and a tablespoonful of butter; Flavor to taste and cook until thick and smooth. Beat hard until cold and put between the layers.

Indian Pudding with Tapioca.—Mix together a third of a cupful of tapioca and a quarter cupful of Indian meal and sprinkle the mixture slowly into a quart of boiling milk; stir and cook until the tapioca becomes transparent. Add a cupful of molasses, two tablespoonfuls of butter and half a teaspoonful of salt and turn into a buttered baking dish; pour over the top a cupful of cold milk, place in the oven without stirring and bake an hour. Serve with fruit, sauce or any preferred pudding sauce.

Cheap Fruit Cake.—An old fashioned cheap fruit cake, which was allowed to stand two or three days before it was baked, is the following: Cream a cup of brown sugar, a cup of butter and a cup of milk, 4 eggs, 2 pounds of raisins, seeded and chopped fine, 1 grated nutmeg and a tablespoonful of brandy; add 2 cups of sifted flour. Beat the whole together and let it stand for two or three days in a cold place. When ready to bake it, sift 2 tablespoonfuls of cream tartar and 1 teaspoonful of soda together two or three times, with two cups of flour, and stir it with the remainder of the cake. Bake in a slow oven for at least two hours.

DRESS HINTS.

Very many evening dresses have long sleeves with many of the newer skirts. Sharpen up your needles, for cross stitching is to have a new lease of life.

A part of the Oriental craze is large armholes, giving every garment a kimono effect.

Fit the upper sleeve into the armhole with long tucks to secure the lengthened shoulder effect.

It is a comfort to know that walking skirts, at least, will be exempt from the craze for skirt fullness.

A trick that adds much to the height is to strap skirt seams in perpendicular lines with velvet, braid or ribbon.

The most modish gowns have no break at the throat, the material forming the upper bodice continuing in the form of a choker.

There is a good demand for the white petticoat in walking lengths, on account of the fashion of the instep-length dress skirt for both city and country wear.

Black tulle shirt-waist and walking suits are very fashionable and as the skirts of these garments are unlined they naturally require a black petticoat to go with them. Nevertheless, the colored silk petticoat is by no means neglected. Blue, brown, tan and green are the favored shades.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

Mr. Geo. H. Die of Racine Has Fine Strain—Made Many Winnings.

The following is taken from the Reliable Poultry Journal for April: Mr. George H. Die, of Racine, Wis., breeder of the Bradley Bros., strain of Barred Plymouth Rocks, exhibited at three shows in January and made the following winnings: Milwaukee, Wis., 1 pullet, 2 cock, 3 cockerel. At Kenosha, 1 pullet, 2 hen, 3 cock. Some of the birds he sold made the following winning at the Wisconsin State show at Oshkosh: 1 pullet, 4 cockerel, 1 pen, and the silver cup for the highest scoring pen of barred rocks, 175 birds competing. The first prize pullets at the above shows were bred and raised by Mr. Die, which proves without a doubt that his birds are strictly first class.

Mr. Die has been breeding barred rocks for the last fifteen years in connection with S. G. White and S. G. Brown Leghorns. About two years ago he disposed of the latter breeds and has since given his entire attention to barred rocks. For this season's trade he will have nine matings and intends to raise upwards of one thousand chicks. Mr. Die hatches all his own chicks and gives them out to farmers when they are from three to five weeks old. In company with the old hens they are given the full run of the farms and are well fed and cared for. In this way he has a large lot of strong, vigorous birds to select from in the fall.

IMMIGRATION
PROBLEM MOST
VITAL TO NATION

What Shall We do With the
Thousands That Are Com-
ing From Europe?

FRANK P. SARGENT'S
ADDRESS ON TOPIC

Presents Both Practical and Sentimental Side—"Problem of Assimilation" Subject of Prof. Giddings' Talk.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., April 9.—Mr. Frank P. Sargent, U. S. commissioner of immigration, delivered the following address at the annual meeting of the American Academy of Political and Social Science:

No question of public policy is of greater importance or affects so closely the interests of the people of this country for the time present and to come as that of immigration. It presents both a practical and a sentimental side. It cannot be dealt with as other public issues. It has become an established principle of this government to frown upon the efforts of foreign countries to bring to the United States to become burdens thereupon the indigent, the morally depraved, of the physically and mentally diseased, the shiftless and all those who are induced to leave their own country, not by their own independent volition and their own natural ambition to seek a larger and more promising field of individual enterprise, but to carry out some selfish scheme, devised to take undue advantage of some classes of our own people, or for other improper purposes. That such a policy is a wise one, as well as obligatory upon the government of this great country.

The total estimated of alien immigration to the United States from 1776 to 1820 was 250,000. The total number of arrivals for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903 was 557,046. This is the greatest number that ever applied for admission in a single year. The nearest approach to this was in 1882 when 789,000 were admitted. The character of the arriving aliens, however, during the past year differs greatly from that of 1882, and the years previous.

CHANGE IN IMMIGRATION.

Since the foundation of our government until within the past fifteen years practically all of the immigrants came from Great Britain and Ireland, Germany and the Scandinavian countries and was very largely of Teutonic stock, with a large percentage of Celtic. Fifteen millions of them have made their home with us. In fact they have been the pathfinders in the west and north-west. They are intelligent, industrious and sturdy people. They have contributed largely to the development of our country and its resources and to them is due, in a great measure, the high standard of American citizenship.

The character of our immigration has now changed. During the past fifteen years we have been receiving a very undesirable class from southern and eastern Europe which has taken the place of the Teutons and Celts. During the past fiscal year nearly 600,000 of these have been landed on our shores constituting nearly 70 percent of the entire immigration for that year.

Instead of going to those sections where there is a sore need for farm labor they congregate in the larger cities, mostly along the Atlantic seaboard, where they constitute a dangerous and unwholesome element of our population.

THEIR DISPOSITION.

The question that individually and vitally affects the interests of our people is: "What shall we do with the thousands that are admitted? Shall they be allowed to form alien colonies in our great cities, there to maintain the false ideas to propagate the lawless views born thereof as the result of their experience foreign not only geographically, but foreign as well to this country, in their ideas of human liberty and individual rights? Immigration left thus is a menace to the peace, good order and stability of American institutions, which will grow and increase with the generations and finally burst forth in anarchy and disorder. It is thus necessary as a measure of political security, to devise and put in force some means by which alien arrivals may be distributed throughout this country and thus afford the opportunity by honest industry of securing homes for themselves and their children.

BUREAU OF INFORMATION.

The department of commerce and labor, through the bureau of immigration, should in all judgements, furnish information to all desirable aliens as to the best locations for profitable means of earning a livelihood, either as settlers, tradesmen or laborers. The states and territories which need immigration should file with the department such evidence of the advantages offered to aliens to settle in localities where conditions are favorable so that the tide of immigration will be directed to the open and sparsely settled country. That the bureau of immigration should be the medium of distributing the aliens is to my mind as much of a duty as it is to decide to whom the right to enter should be given."

ASSIMILATION PROBLEM.

Professor, Franklin H. Giddings, professor of sociology, Columbia University, spoke on "The Problems of Assimilation." He said in part: "In popular discussions of the effect

of immigration upon the characteristics of the American people the word assimilation is used for two distinct but related phenomena; one, a gradual conversion of the mind and conduct of the immigrant to American standards, an approximation to an American type; the other, an admixture through intermarriage of the immigrant blood with that of the native-born population. The commingling of bloods in the process of amalgamation. The modification of mind and conduct through imitation and education is the process of assimilation. In the present paper I shall examine the known facts relating to both assimilation and amalgamation as they are taking place in the United States today.

Few sober minded students would venture to affirm that American standards of living or American legal political institutions have as yet undergone any considerable change for better or for worse in consequence of the presence here of the immigration that arrived before the year 1890. Assimilation has been astonishingly complete, and the pessimistic predictions of the know-nothings have not been verified.

WILL REMAIN ENGLISH.

"Amalgamation proceeds slowly, and statistics of the intermarriages of the native and foreign born, or of different nationalities of the foreign born do not adequately represent it. We have no way of knowing how rapidly it proceeds among the children and grandchildren of immigrants when all distinctions of European nationality have been lost. The only question we can raise is, when admixture of the stocks now resident here has been accomplished what will the resulting population be like? This question can be answered with a high degree of certainty. In the entire United States 53 per cent of the foreign born are English and Teutonic stocks and 21 per cent are of Celtic stocks. Practically 75 per cent of our foreign born are of English, Teutonic and Celtic stocks. This is the fact that is made significant by history. The English people and its offspring, the American people of English descent, are a product of the blending of Teutonic with Celtic bloods during the first ten centuries of the Christian era. Unless the inflow of Latin and Slavic peoples into the United States from this time forth should be out of all proportions to any phenomenon of immigration yet seen in the world's history, the American people must remain what it has thus far been, essentially English blood, mental qualities, character and institution.

Admitting that many of our immigrants now are physically and mentally inferior, our practical problem is to exclude undesirable persons without barring nationality as such. This conclusion applies only to immigration of the white race. Dilution of the American blood by the other color races, as for example the Chinese, is highly undesirable, and should not be contemplated."

BAENSCH AND COOK BUSY, TOO

Are Not to Be Caught Napping When It Comes to Quick Campaigning.

MADISON, Wis., April 9.—The Baensch and Cook organizations are vigorously forcing the fighting for the delegates to the state convention, and have called early caucuses in nearly all counties where they control the county committees. There seems to be an impression in some sections of the state that the Baensch and Cook forces were not prepared for the short and sharp campaign planned by Gov. La Follette. This is erroneous. The campaign managers of both the Manitowoc and Neenah declare their organizations are exceedingly well perfected in all sections of the state, and that they are forcing the fighting. The developments of the last few days apparently confirm their assertions.

The counties in which the Baensch and Cook organizations have already caused the caucuses to be called have 413 delegates of the 1,065 that will be in the convention, the delegates of other counties in which the two organizations have control of the party machinery bring the total number to about two-thirds of that of the entire convention. Only two counties in which the governor controls the party machinery have so far called their caucuses, and they will have only forty-four delegates in the convention.

BAENSCH FORCES CALL SIXTEEN CAUCUSES.

The Baensch organization has caused the caucuses in the following sixteen counties to be called for April 18:

Ashland, Crawford, Dodge, Eau Claire, Iowa, Jefferson, Juneau, Kenosha, Lincoln, Manitowoc, Marathon, Oconto, Ozaukee, Richland, Rock and Walworth.

BAENSCH AT JANEVILLE.

JANEVILLE, Wis., April 9.—Judge Emil Baensch of Manitowoc met the representative men of Janesville last evening at an informal reception at the Grand hotel. His coming had not been publicly announced and the 300 or more men who represent the Republicans of the city and county were reached by telephone last evening. Mr. Baensch had a word of greeting for each and the impression he made was most pleasing. With some of his German visitors he talked in their native tongue and with the politicians he spoke of the situation in Rock county.

Mr. Baensch had spent the day at Burlington, where he said he had met La Follette leaders and had placed the proposition of the third term before them in such a light that they had promised to consider his claims for the nomination.

The dates of other caucuses are: Sauk, April 16; Door, April 19; Grand and La Crosse, April 23; Brown, April 24; Washington, April 25; Columbia, April 27. The Cook organization has caused the caucuses of Winnebago and Green

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Lake counties to be called for April 18. The governor has caused the caucuses of Dane and Oneida counties to be called for April 18.

In all but four of the counties in which the Baensch and Cook organizations now control the party machinery, the La Follette forces were supreme years ago. The first round in the battle will be fought in Sauk county, where the caucuses come April 16, a week from today. In that county, the fight will be principally between the La Follette and Baensch forces, the Cook men not expecting to carry it, unless there is a deadlock in the convention or something of that sort.

LIFE IN INDIA

The Population Mainly Engaged in Agriculture—But Few Large Cities.

William E. Curtis in Chicago Record-Herald.

LUCKNOW, March 9.—Lucknow is the fifth city in India in population, having 264,049 inhabitants by the last census, and it is the only large town in this province, which is entirely agricultural. Most of the population of India is scattered in villages, and the number of people who are not supported by farms is much smaller than would be supposed from the figures of the census. A large proportion of the inhabitants returned as engaged in trade and other employments really belong to the agricultural community, because they use the agents of middlemen through whose hands the produce of the farms passes. These people live in villages among the farming community.

In all the empire of India, with its population of 300,000,000, there are only eight towns with more than 200,000 inhabitants; only three with more than 500,000, and only one with a million, which is Calcutta. The other seven in order of size are Bombay, Madras, Hyderabad, Lucknow, Rangoon, Benares and Delhi.

There are only twenty-nine towns with more than 100,000 inhabitants; forty-nine with more than 50,000; 471 with more than 10,000; 577 with more than 5,000, and 2,384 organized municipalities.

with a population of 1,000 or more. These municipalities represent an aggregate population of 29,244,221 out of a total of 294,361,056 for the entire empire, leaving 265,116,735 inhabitants scattered upon farms and in 739,782 villages, according to the census of 1901. The city population, however, is growing more rapidly than that of the country, because of the efforts of the government to divert labor from the farms to the factories. In Germany, France, England and other countries of Europe and in the United States the reverse policy is pursued. The country population is drifting too rapidly to the cities, and the cities are growing faster than is considered healthful. In India, during the last ten years, the city population has increased only 2,452,083, while the rural population has increased only 4,567,032.

Among the curiosities of the census we find that 603,741 people are engaged in making and selling sweetmeats, and 550,241 in selling cardamom seeds, areca nuts, and betel leaves, and 548,829 in manufacturing and selling bangles, necklaces, beads and sacred threads. There are 497,509 teachers and professors, 542,055 actors, singers and dancers, 520,044 doctors and 279,646 lawyers.

Judge Baensch had a very pleasant visit with Racine Republicans, a large number calling upon him during his brief stay in our city. Now will those opposing a third term for the present governor appreciate the fact that only by organization in every precinct and bringing out the voters, can the La Follette third termers be defeated.

Beware of Ointments for Catarrh That Contain Mercury as mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is ten fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free. Sold by druggists. Price 75c per bottle. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

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OUR MADISON LETTER

City Elections and All Else Colored by Factional Politics.

SOME TRUST-OWNED CONCERNS

Many Wisconsin Concerns in Common—Consul Guenther on Hotel Deaths in Germany.

Madison, Wis., April 5.—The result of this week's local elections will throw some light on the relative strength of the factions, for "LaFollette" and "anti-Follette" affiliations



STATE SENATOR WYLIE.

have had a bearing on most every contest from the supreme bench down. In Madison Mayor Groves was afraid to try a second election because the "half-breeds" were laying for him; and it was all along the line. The judgeship (supreme court) is a contest that engaged close attention. Even more is the attempt of Mayor Rose in Milwaukee to secure a fourth election. It has been a bitter fight, practically all the newspapers opposing the mayor, and say what men may about the dwindling influence of the press, the combined bombardment of half a dozen dailies, even if they do not mass arguments, must convince the shifting vote that it is "all one way." Victor Berger, the Socialist, polled a large vote; there are so many workingmen that when they stand up to be counted, the total poll is big. They may be unwise in forwarding the Socialist propaganda, but they do not vote for Berger with any purpose beyond expressing protest. Eugene Debs has been in Milwaukee to assist Berger and of course has had big crowds, though they were not devoid of the curiosity element. Collections were taken up at two halls to defray campaign expenses, and the turn-out meeting resulted in a contribution of \$117, and the one of Frele, Gemeinde hall of \$30. One of Debs' sentences was this: "Municipal administration has been a flat failure in every city in the country. The corruption that has been disclosed is but an infinitesimal part of that which still prevails. The men now on trial would be decent citizens if we lived in a decent system, for after all they are only tools. The men who are responsible are prominent and leading business men of the community simply because they own private interests, which conflict with public interests."

It is important to have good government in Milwaukee. The budget has increased from \$2,570,000 in 1896, to \$3,040,000 in 1903; the assessed valuation is \$180,000,000. Increase in valuation during the last six years, \$35,384,124. Increase in city taxes during the last six years, \$1,431,077.04.

Richard Guenther's Report.

A number of Wisconsin men are in the foreign service of this government. None is better known than Richard Guenther, now at Frankfurt. He reports a recent case in a consular bulletin. The question involved was whether a hotelkeeper is entitled to damages from the heirs of a guest, who after a stay of several days at the hotel dies there of heart failure, and whose death necessitated a renovation and consequently a temporary non-rental of the room he had occupied. As the hotel was one of the first class, the sum asked was considerable. The supreme court dismissed the suit on the ground that "the tenant of a room is only responsible for damages if they were caused by his own fault or that of his people. The death of the hotel guest is a risk involved in keeping a hotel, which the hotel keeper alone has to bear, and which he can not transfer to the heirs of the deceased. The case of course, would be different if the guest had ended his life by suicide or had concealed from the hotelkeeper a severe ailment which resulted in death."

Wisconsin Concerns in Trusts.

Everybody has his say about "trusts" but a 500-page book, by Moody, the corporation expert, on "The Trusts About the Trusts," is the first full statement published. It gives the names of 208 trusts; tells when they were organized; how much capital stock, how many plants and where located; what percentage of total output and things of that sort that exorbitant prices. Wisconsin plants are represented in a number of these combinations. The book leads off with the story of the big case—copper, oil,

sugar, tobacco, steel; and then takes up the "lesser trusts" alphabetically, beginning with "Acolian-Weber Piano and Pianola company" with its twelve plants, \$9,500,000 stock, etc. The Acolian-Weber company carries four plants, including the Allis works at Milwaukee; market value of its \$36,250,000 capital is \$10,000,000. The "tin can" trust is one of the biggest. In this F. A. Walsh & Co., of Milwaukee appears. This trust took over 123 plants, all but eighty-three of which have been closed or dismantled. The American-Grass Twine company has eight plants, including Oshkosh and Superior plants; this trust has had trouble (as many have) and its \$13,083,000 in stock issued has a market value of \$700,000. The "upper leather trust" includes William Becker Leather company, of Milwaukee; and C. T. Roenitz company, of Sheboygan. The school furniture trust has twenty-two plants, including a Racine concern. The "Great Lakes Shipbuilding trust" has the Milwaukee Dry Dock company, and American Steel Barge company, of West Superior. The "writing paper trust" includes among its thirty-one plants Shattuck, Babcock company, of DePere. The Diamond Match company (its \$15,000,000 above par) includes the Green Bay and Oshkosh plants. The General Electric includes the Northern Electric company in its enormous business (the market value of the securities being \$32,000,000). The harvester trust (\$120,000,000 capital issued) includes the Milwaukee Harvester company. The General Paper company includes a number of Wisconsin mills which make newspaper print. The "stamped ware trust" includes Kieckhefer Bros. company, among its thirteen plants, and \$10,800,000 market value stock. The Standard Milling company has Duluth and Milwaukee mills and its 5 per cent. bonds are worth only 70. The plumbing supply trust includes J. J. Vollrath Manufacturing company, of Sheboygan.

Concentrated Food, Animals.

The average farmer will buy anything that smells bad, when he is in the market for fertilizer, so in buying concentrated food stuff he is easily caught by a mixture of worthless material, such as ground corn cob, cotton seed or oat hulls. So the state steps in to protect him. The Wisconsin feeding stuffs law went into effect in January, 1902, and in accordance with the law thirty-four manufacturers or dealers have taken out licenses for the sale of fifty-eight different brands of concentrated feed stuffs, for the year ending Dec. 31, 1903. Of the constituent parts, water is not desired (not necessary and is apt to turn the other elements rancid). There is about 10 per cent. of water in nearly all foods. The fat is good. The protein is the most important and the most costly. It can be used for producing fat or heat in the animal body, as well as building up the animal tissues, as blood, tendons, cartilage, skin, hair, bones, milk casein, etc. The richest protein feeds in the Wisconsin market are cotton seed meal (about 48 per cent. protein), gluten meal (38 per cent. protein), oil meal (32-36 per cent. protein), brewers grains, malt sprouts, and flour mill by-products (15-25 per cent. protein). The likeness of State Senator Wylie accompanies this letter. He is one of the best known agriculturists in the state, prominent in the state fair management, an authority on pigs and other branches of agriculture, and a right good fellow.

Gardens Band Together.

Frederic Craneheld, the new secretary of the state and Madison horticultural societies, comes near filling the place in the affections of fruit growers left vacant by the death of the beloved Goff. Like the latter, Craneheld is an active religious and temperance worker, and he has real enthusiasm for fruits, vegetables and flowers, and all that pertains to them. In 1892 a band of enthusiastic fruit growers met at Whitewater and organized the Wisconsin Fruit Growers' association. This society held successful annual exhibitions until 1892. In 1893 the association met and re-organized taking the name of The Wisconsin State Horticultural society. From that year until the present the society has held annual or semi-annual meetings. The early reports of the W. F. G. A. show that these pioneers had planted all manner of fruits, even quinces. Later, in the early seventies, the fierce Wisconsin winters swept away all the tender fruits. The stout-hearted ones said: "If we cannot grow the Pippin and the Bellefleur we will produce varieties that will grow." And they set about doing it. At the present time four trial orchards are being operated. Write to Professor Frederick Craneheld and send him \$1 subscription if you are interested.

In the Lead Districts.

There is revival of interest in the mining of lead and zinc in southwest Wisconsin. Grant and Iowa and other counties—old mines re-opened and modern processes used. A number of "propositions" are offered outsiders, and \$50,000 and even \$5,000 are considered a working capitalization (which is better than gold mine prospectus totals); but the real mines, as a rule, are kept in the hands of three or four men who actually work the mine or employ the workers. A lead mine is a simple affair; a hole, looking like a well with a shanty over it; a windlass to lift up the crude platform that takes down the blaster; and two or three men sitting about like Turks chopping the stuff with hammers. That was the old mine; process mills are set up and the ore shipped to them. But there are very few dividend payers in the whole region, and those are not usually open to the public. There is lead all over the country; it is a question of the extent of deposit.

ORLANDO BURNETT.

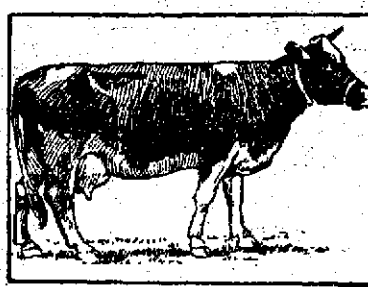


PIEBE QUEEN IV.

The question of keeping the milk cans covered while in transit from the farm to the factory is an important one, and our buttermakers should take a greater interest in having this done. Milk is subjected to a variety of abuses upon the farm and should not be compelled to suffer still further punishment while on the way to the creamery when it is possible by means of a little attention to deliver it in the same condition in which it left the dairy. The butter maker who will may succeed in inducing his patrons to blanket their cans, and this fact has been impressed upon the mind of a writer in Creamery Journal by observation made during creamery inspection work. At some creameries we find, he says, every load of milk well covered with blankets and at other factories in the same locality an entire absence of such care upon the part of the patrons. Now, why is this? Is it reasonable to suppose that all of the careful dairymen of the locality have centered their patronage upon one institution and that the careless ones are all living in one neighborhood? No; not by any means. It is simply due to the fact that both factories are not operated by the same kind of a butter-maker. Boys, this is a matter which you may control. You may not be able to keep fully informed of the methods used upon the farm, but you certainly can remain informed upon this matter. Insist that the milk shall be delivered to the factory in the same condition in which it leaves the farm, and this can only be accomplished by keeping the cans well covered, winter and summer.

A Fine Holstein.

Piebe Queen IV. made a record of 15 pounds 5 ounces of butter at two



PIEBE QUEEN IV.

years and eleven months. She is the property of W. A. Matteson, the well known breeder and dairyman.

Pennsylvania Dairy Exhibit.

In the importance of its dairy industry Pennsylvania is the second state in the Union, says Stockman and Farmer. Should it not therefore install at St. Louis an exhibit commensurate with the importance of its position in the industry? Certainly it should, and the Pennsylvania world's fair commission should set aside enough money to make such an exhibit. Agricultural interests of Pennsylvania cannot all be represented as they should be at St. Louis because there is not money enough to do it, but the leading interests should be properly represented, and dairying is one of them. The Dairy union is preparing plans for such an exhibit as will reflect credit on the state, and the commission will do well to consider it in a very liberal manner.

When the Churning Is Poor.

A correspondent of Hoard's Dairyman, writing from Fort Edward, N. Y., says: I would like to tell the people who have trouble with their churnings the way I manage. We run quite a thin cream in winter and cool the cream just as soon as it comes from the separator and keep it cool in a clean, sweet pail until I have enough to churn. Never freeze it or keep more than three days, then set the pail in a pan of warm water and stir it until it is 65 degrees, then add a cup of butter-milk to each gallon of cream. Keep it warm beside the stove and stir every little while. In twenty-four hours it should be thick and sour enough to churn.

If the cows are advanced in lactation it will have to be warmed to 60 degrees. Never fill the churn over half full and churn in a warm room, and the butter will come quick and be firm and gather up good.

A Champion Young Holstein.

Katy Spofford Corona, owned by E. H. Knapp & Son, Fabius, N. Y., according to American Cultivator, holds the world's champion official record at age of 3 years, 1 month and 6 days, 500.05 pounds milk, 29.02 pounds butter in seven days, equivalent to 35.63 pounds at full age.

This record has never been equaled by a heifer in her class, 4,801 pounds milk in sixty consecutive days, 98½ pounds in one day, 624 pounds 7 ounces in seven days. She had her first calf at 1 year, 9 months and 25 days, after which she gave 64 pounds 15 ounces of milk in a day, 12,610 pounds 11 ounces milk in one year, her economic test record with value of products \$6.06 and a net profit of \$4.67. No record yet reported equals these two amounts.

Dairying in California.

The extent of the dairy industry over almost every agricultural section of California, in regions of varying conditions of climate, soil and production, may be taken as best evidence of the possibilities of dairying when the agricultural area of this state shall be fully developed, says the San Francisco Chronicle. Those who are most enthusiastic over the future of dairying in California hold that the industry is only in its infancy, and that intensive cultivation in the future will be accompanied by a great advance in the dairy industry. The dairy products of California now amount to upward of \$12,000,000 annually.

UPHOLSTERING HINTS.

How Old Chairs and Sofas May Be Made Attractive.

If you are clever with upholstering tools you can easily manage the dilapidation of your plain chairs, says the Chicago Tribune. In the first place, the old covers must be removed, lifting out all the nails carefully, and the old stuff will serve as a pattern by which to cut out the new, be it brocade, tapestry or velvet.

Having done this stretch the fabric tightly over the seat, nailing it firmly down on each side to keep it in place and then cutting off all the superfluous stuff. To make these rough edges quite tidy either a gim or a narrow furniture fringe must then be put all round, using either brass or copper pyramid studs.

Drawing room chairs and sofas which have got shabby may be made useful by the thrifty housewife if she clothes them all in petticoat covers of cretonne, by which is meant covers with deep frills sewed on all round.

Cut the shape of the seat of the chair in cretonne, allowing a margin of two inches all round; place the front corners so that they fit and just cut up the back corners so that the legs pass through; then sew on the gathered frill in two pieces, one to go around the front and sides and the other across the back.

Quite a common cane chair can be made fit for better use by cutting down the legs four inches, putting a small cushion on the seat and making a cretonne cover to envelop back and seat, with a frill all round to reach the ground. The legs should be painted with black enamel in case they show.

How to Make a Novel Flowerpot.

Many people find it difficult to obtain flowerpots large enough for large palms in drawing room and hall, but a pretty and useful pot may be contrived easily if a large lard bucket, perfectly cleaned, be enameled white inside and out, the metal bands being painted with liquid gold. Where the handle, which is of course removed, was inserted two brass knobs may be put, and the pot will be useful and decorative and most inexpensive.

How to Treat Mumps.

Mumps are generally more unpleasant than dangerous, but as there is always a possibility that deafness may result, it is not advisable to treat them too lightly. Don't let the invalid get into drafts, though this does not mean that windows must be kept shut. A vitiated atmosphere will only aggravate the disease. Warm linseed oil should several times a day be gently rubbed into the swollen part. If very painful, dry bran poultices will afford relief. Make flannel bags, fill with bran, and heat on a plate in the oven. If two are made and are put into the oven alternately there need be no waiting about between the applications. Swallowing is painful, so the diet must be liquid. Infection lasts three weeks from the time the swelling goes back.

How to Heal a Burn.

Always cover up a burn with cotton wool flannel or a silk handkerchief so as to exclude the air. Cover the place at once with common whitening mixed with sweet oil, if you have it, to a thick paste. If you have not oil use water. If whitening is not at hand cover the burn with flour from the dredger. Baking soda dampened slightly is also excellent.

How to Make London Sherbet.

Positively a new ice is found in what is called London sherbet. Boil two cupsful of sugar with two cupsful of water for ten minutes and pour it over a third of a cupful of seeded and finely cut raisins; cool and add a cupful of fruit sirup and a quarter of a nutmeg grated; freeze to a mush, then add three-quarters of a cupful of orange juice and the whites of three eggs beaten to a stiff froth; continue freezing. Fruit sirup from a can of peaches, pears, strawberries or pineapple may be used.

How to Prevent White Glove Soiling.

To prevent new white kid gloves soiling quickly put them on the hands and rub them over with powdered French chalk. Rub it in well and then wipe the gloves over carefully with a soft cloth to remove any of the powder that may still be on the surface.

How to Relieve Inflamed Gums.

Inflamed gums caused by teething are quickly relieved if a little lemon juice is rubbed on. Dip your finger in the lemon and then rub it on baby's gums. There will probably be an increase of crying at first, but relief will soon follow. If the skin is stretched tightly over the tooth, and the gum is hard and swollen, if probably needs lancing. The first sign of coming teeth is an increased flow of saliva—dribbling, as it is usually called.

How to Remove Tar.

Tar on cotton fabrics can be removed by covering the spots with butter and allowing it to remain for some hours before the garment is washed. The fresher the stain the more easily will it come out.

How to Bake Peanuts.

The Cooking Club gives a recipe for baked peanuts that seems worth trying. Shell and blanch a pint of raw peanuts, add two quarts of boiling water and bake several hours in a Boston bean pot. Season with salt and add, half an hour before serving, a tablespoonful of butter. If the nuts dry, add water. They should not be stirred or mashed.

How to Clean Gold Braid.

A gold belt or gold braid ornament may be cleaned by rubbing with a flannel dipped in powdered ammonia. To be had at the druggist's. Polish with an old silk handkerchief.

\$2.00 OUR GREAT \$2.00 Co-Operative Club \$2.00

The Twice-a-Week Journal, 1 Year \$1.00 Regular Price

Farmer's Voice and National Rural Weekly .60 Price

Wayside Tales—America's Great Short Story Magazine. 1.00 \$4.10

The American Poultry Journal .50 Our Price

The Household Realm, 18th Year. .50 \$2

Vick's Family Magazine .50

Or if you do not wish any of the five magazines clubbed in the Journal choice is given of any of the following: Green's Fruit Grower, The Farm Journal, Blooded Stock, Kansas City Star or St. Paul Dispatch.

This magnificent offer, of course, is made only with the understanding that the \$2.00 be remitted to pay for the Journal and premiums in advance as all our previous premium offers have been. Those in arrears can also profit by this offer by paying up all arrearages.

Remember, \$2.00 for six publications!

An opportunity seldom offered our readers.

The Other Side.

His Girl—I know you are suffering from some mental trouble, Arthur. You must tell me the truth.

Arthur—Well, then, dearest, if you must know, it's bunions.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

He May Have Been.

Gussie—I tell you, I feel sure that man is descended from monkeys. Maudie—P'raps you're right, only woman isn't.

The Tyrant—Ha! Thou art afraid, Damoscles.

Damoscles—Oh, no; not a bit. But I was thinking it would be awfully annoying if that hair dropped into my soup.

Just the Thing.

Mrs. Blowfish—Ah, that's what I need!—New York American.

Consolation.

Edyth—"But Tom is such a reckless fellow. He doesn't seem to take our engagement seriously."

Mayme—"Never mind, dear. He will be serious enough after the knot is tied."

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Weekly Inter Ocean

OF CHICAGO.

The Leading News, Farm and Home Paper of the West.

Improved and strengthened by the addition of many new features: Enlarged farm department—forestry and horticulture—care of the horse—Home Health Club—Mrs. Michael's health and beauty hints new household ideas—practical cookery—latest styles for all ages—up-to-date boys' and girls' page—International Sunday school lessons—best fiction—full crop and market reports.

The Inter Ocean is the only Western paper receiving, in addition to the Associated Press reports, the entire telegraph news service of the New York World, besides daily reports from over 2,000 special correspondents.

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HORSE BOOK

THE BEST HORSE BOOK IN THE MARKET.

This Valuable Book, in paper cover, and The Racine Weekly Journal, one year for } \$1.25

The book contains over 130 illustrations and 416 pages, each 5½x7½ inches. It tells all about the horse. There are chapters on "Educating the Horse," "Teaching Horse Tricks," "How to Buy," "How to Feed, Water and Groom," "Breeding and Raising Horses," "Breaking and Taming," "Methods of Detection Unsoundness," "The Teeth," "Horsehoofing" and "Diseases of the Horse."

This book, in expensive binding, was sold by agents for \$2 a copy. Every person owning a horse, Gleason's Horse Book is invaluable.

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POULTRY BOOK

This latest and most practical Poultry Book of 204 pages and 107 illustrations will be sent as a premium to any subscriber paying one year in advance and arrears a any be due, for the price of

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Send in your name with \$1.25 and receive the Weekly Journal one year, and the complete Poultry Book.

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RACINE, WIS.

JOB WORK

NEATLY AND PROMPTLY DONE AT THE JOURNAL

Neighboring Correspondence

Union Grove

Union Grove, April 11, 1904.

Mr. Moser has moved his family from Latham Park to this village. Mr. Moser is foreman in this village for the C. M. & St. P. R. R.

Mrs. Minnie Wilson and family are now located in their new home in this village.

Collier & Graham sold the Wilson farm to Rev. E. W. Mayer, and the Hardy residence on South Main street to Mrs. Minnie Wilson.

Walter Drury of Milwaukee is a guest of relatives in this village.

Spencer Hall of Racine Sundayed in this village.

Joseph Dowse of Racine was a guest at the residence of W. Willmore over Sunday.

Wm. Morgatroyd has purchased the Smith residence on Main street.

Harry Asby of Racine was a guest at the Commercial over Sunday.

The Royal Neighbors held a banquet at their hall Tuesday eve, Grove Camp 370 M. W. A. being their guests.

Henry Sumpter and family of Foreston, Ill. are guests of Union Grove relatives.

The C. E. society will hold their anniversary celebration tonight at the parlors of the Congregational church.

The Henderson Dramatic Co. played to fair houses Thursday, Friday and Saturday evenings.

Mr. James Hurd was called to Chicago to attend the funeral of his uncle Mr. Clifford.

Mrs. Josie Colby spent a few days in Chicago this week.

Mr. O. P. Gromah's father and mother have returned to their home in South Dakota after spending the winter here.

Mr. Ed. York is very low at his home on Park street.

Mrs. Floyd Colby has returned home after spending three weeks taking care of her sister, Mrs. Jennie Mutter.

Mr. Earl Colwell of Chicago, spent Sunday, the guest of Miss Jessie Thompson.

Miss Jeanette Williams has gone to Chicago on a business trip.

Burlington

Burlington, April 11, 1904.

The Easter dance given at the opera house Monday evening was well attended. The young ladies will give their second year dance Friday, April 15.

Miss Kathryn Henderson of Antioch is the guest of Miss Ida Brook.

Miss Ethel Fish of Racine was the guest of Miss Grace Bankes during Easter week.

Mr. and Mrs. Madigan welcomed a baby boy to their home Thursday.

Mr. Phelps, a former Burlington resident, spent Wednesday in this city. He will make his future home in Fond du Lac.

Miss Alice Slade and Miss Maud Clark spent part of last week at Milwaukee.

Miss Ora Reed returned from a Chicago visit on Monday.

Miss Belle Eide of Waterford visited friends here several days last week.

About twenty young people from here attended the dance at Waterford last Thursday evening.

A large flock of swans was seen on Brown's lake one evening last week. One was shot and brought to F. Bankes to mount. It is said the birds are more numerous this spring than ever before.

Announcement is made of the approaching marriage of Miss Clara Brehm and Mr. George Rein, also Miss Ella Brehm and Mr. Will Cook.

Mrs. Louis Rein is ill with an attack of quinsy.

Miss Clara Wagner spent Friday at Milwaukee.

The baseball game between the boys of the local high and the Delavan deaf institute at Delavan was postponed on account of the inclement weather.

The election of Mr. Mutter for mayor is received with especial elation by his many friends. The large majority by which he won shows his general popularity here. The other offices are also well filled by capable men.

Mr. Herbert Hall has left the employ of Mr. Rosenberg to join his brother in California.

North Cape

North Cape, April 9, 1904.

Art Sorenson and sister Mabel entertained a number of their friends last Saturday evening.

Mrs. Mary Lund of Milwaukee and Mrs. Fish of Union Church were North Cape callers Wednesday.

Miss Stella Wolfenden of Wheaton, Ill. visited Miss Josie Nelson last week.

Mrs. Gus Anderson and Mrs. Mathias are very sick.

Russell Sherman is ill with typhoid fever.

Albert Peterson and wife have a ten-pound boy, born last Saturday.

Skarie Bros. put up a wind mill at Chr. Rasmussen's last week and are drilling a well now for John Peterson.

Michael Jacobson and wife of Wind Lake visited their daughter, Mrs. Martin Christmann last Saturday.

Wm. Brand, who has been sick for quite a while, is again able to attend to his work.

Sherman Brice of Raymond had business at North Cape Wednesday.

Oscar and Tom Oakland have moved their goods and machinery to Dakota where they own a couple of large farms.

The Scandinavian M. E. Ladies' aid met at Mrs. Nels K. Jensen's Thursday

afternoon.

John Skarie was on the sick list the past week.

The schools around here will open Monday after the vacation.

Mrs. Andrewson will entertain the sewing society of the Lutheran Church next Thursday.

Tommy Adland and wife welcomed a little son at their home last evening.

Miss Ida Hanson has returned home after spending a week at Mrs. H. Shumann's.

Mr. Collier of Union Grove and Mr. Graham of Dakota were callers at North Cape one day this week.

Mrs. D. Mahaffy is on the sick list.

Henry Anderson and family have moved into their new house.

Charlie Johnson, who has been sick, is much better.

J. H. Kamper had business in Union Grove yesterday.

Mrs. Cora Olsen is trimming hair and assisting Mrs. Jaspersen in the store again this season.

Johannes H. Johnson won at the shoot held at Union Grove.

John Kline auctioned off the farm implements and stock of Mrs. Christianson yesterday. Mrs. Christianson has bought a farm in Northwest Territory and will reside there.

The funeral services were held in the Congregational church Sunday afternoon, Rev. Loomis officiating, taking for his text the 13th verse of the 60th chapter of Isaiah, assisted by Dr. Eaton. Interment in the family lot in the Rochester cemetery. The bearers were: Ed. Ayers, James Rowntree, John Steinhouse, Joseph Summers, Henry Wood and W. Hoyt.

"Come unto me when shadows darkly gather,

When the sad heart is weary and distressed;

Seeking for comfort from your Heavenly Father,

Come unto me and I will give you rest."

"Large the mansions in my Father's dwelling,

Glad are the lives which sorrow never dims;

Sweet are the harps in holy music swelling,

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"There like an Eden blossoming in gladness,

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BEGGS WILL PAY SHARE

Signs Agreement With City Regarding Improvements to State St. Bridge.

Manager John I. Beggs, of the Milwaukee Electric Railway & Light company, has signed an agreement with the city to pay a proportionate share for improvements on the State street bridge, the cash to be paid being \$3,500, and the company to also furnish the electric apparatus and power to turn the structure free of charge and forever.

No trains of cars are to be permitted to cross the structure as was desired by Mr. Beggs and positively refused by the city. The regular cars and trailers will only be permitted to cross. No heavy freight trains are to pass over the bridge.

The agreement was signed and returned to City Attorney Walker this morning and will be submitted to the council for approval this evening. This does away with any fear that Mr. Beggs would not sign unless freight trains were permitted to cross the structure.

ARE CHILDREN OF TODAY WORSE THAN YEARS AGO?

Police Records Would Indicate Present Generation is Displaying Violent Tendencies.

Are the boys and girls of the present generation worse than those of the previous one? Records of the police office would indicate that something is wrong. Possibly a day does not pass but that the officers are called upon to look up young boys and girls who have left their homes. Sometimes they are found sleeping in barns, depots, freight cars and then again with families to whom they tell hard-luck stories. Dozens of this class of children are found and the parents always want them sent to a reform school or some other institution until the offspring are brought into court.

Then there is a crying episode and the parents beg for custody of the child once more. But it is the same thing over and over, for not a week passes but that the children again run away. The humane agent and policemen are getting tired of spending hours and even days, hunting up these children and will eventually refuse to do so. Who can blame them?

COUNTY'S FIRST SHERIFF DEAD

L. A. CROSSE, Wis., April 11.—Almanzo Eldred, aged 80, the first sheriff of La Crosse county, died today near West Salem.

The Hearst managers have utterly failed in Indiana, with Tom Taggart on top.

At the Baby is Getting Teeth,

Be sure and use that old and reliable, Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children, teething it soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all inflammation, and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. Twenty-five cents a bottle. It is the best of all.

LIVELY FIGHT PROMISED OVER AGENCY PRIVILEGES OF THE RURAL CARRIERS

Washington, April 11.—There will be a lively contest in conference over the amendment in the postoffice appropriation bill relating to rural carriers, for some of the most prominent publishers in the country are opposed to the provision which prohibits the carriers from collecting subscriptions, and this proposition, discussed with so much animation in both houses, promises to result in a controversy between the conferees. The amendment passed by the house was sweeping, providing that carriers could not act as agents or solicitors for hire. The senate amendment would permit carriers to accept subscriptions and to demand for patrons on the routes. The newspapers opposed to the agency privileges are still keeping up the fight, and their view of the matter is upheld by

Chairman Overstreet and other members of the house committee. The indications are that the amendment will be so modified as to cut off entirely the agency privileges now enjoyed by the rural carriers.

OBITUARY.

ROWE.

Again are we forcibly reminded of the uncertainty of life, in the demise of Mrs. Wm. Rowe, who was suddenly called from her home here to that of the great beyond Friday, April 8, 1904. She prepared the morning meal as usual and ate a hearty breakfast, after which, while at the table with her little grand-daughter, Alina Earl, she fell from her chair and with one gasp was gone. Her nearest neighbor was called in, who, with every possible effort tried in vain to rouse her. Dr. B. Newell was summoned, but she was beyond help. The messenger Death had claimed her as his own.

Mrs. Rowe was a resident of this town for a number of years, having come here when Wisconsin was a territory and has lived here ever since. She was an industrious, kind hearted, charitable woman, always ready to do a kind act. She leaves to mourn her loss a husband, two daughters, Mrs. C. Hopkins of Honey Creek, Mrs. George Lewis of Dover, four sons, William, Joseph, John and Frank of Rochester and six grandchildren.

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L. A. CROSSE, Wis., April 11.—Almanzo Eldred, aged 80, the first sheriff of La Crosse county, died today near West Salem.

The Hearst managers have utterly failed in Indiana, with Tom Taggart on top.

At the Baby is Getting Teeth,

Be sure and use that old and reliable, Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children, teething it soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all inflammation, and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. Twenty-five cents a bottle. It is the best of all.

LIVELY FIGHT PROMISED OVER AGENCY PRIVILEGES OF THE RURAL CARRIERS

Washington, April 11.—There will be a lively contest in conference over the amendment in the postoffice appropriation bill relating to rural carriers, for some of the most prominent publishers in the country are opposed to the provision which prohibits the carriers from collecting subscriptions, and this proposition, discussed with so much animation in both houses, promises to result in a controversy between the conferees. The amendment passed by the house was sweeping, providing that carriers could not act as agents or solicitors for hire. The senate amendment would permit carriers to accept subscriptions and to demand for patrons on the routes. The newspapers opposed to the agency privileges are still keeping up the fight, and their view of the matter is upheld by

Chairman Overstreet and other members of the house committee. The indications are that the amendment will be so modified as to cut off entirely the agency privileges now enjoyed by the rural carriers.

OBITUARY.

ROWE.

Again are we forcibly reminded of the uncertainty of life, in the demise of Mrs. Wm. Rowe, who was suddenly called from her home here to that of the great beyond Friday, April 8, 1904. She prepared the morning meal as usual and ate a hearty breakfast, after which, while at the table with her little grand-daughter, Alina Earl, she fell from her chair and with one gasp was gone. Her nearest neighbor was called in, who, with every possible effort tried in vain to rouse her. Dr. B. Newell was summoned, but she was beyond help. The messenger Death had claimed her as his own.

Mrs. Rowe was a resident of this town for a number of years, having come here when Wisconsin was a territory and has lived here ever since. She was an industrious, kind hearted, charitable woman, always ready to do a kind act. She leaves to mourn her loss a husband, two daughters, Mrs. C. Hopkins of Honey Creek, Mrs. George Lewis of Dover, four sons, William, Joseph, John and Frank of Rochester and six grandchildren.

The funeral services were held in the Congregational church Sunday afternoon, Rev. Loomis officiating, taking for his text the 13th verse of the 60th chapter of Isaiah, assisted by Dr. Eaton. Interment in the family lot in the Rochester cemetery. The bearers were: Ed. Ayers, James Rowntree, John Steinhouse, Joseph Summers, Henry Wood and W. Hoyt.

"Come unto me when shadows darkly gather,

When the sad heart is weary and distressed;

Seeking for comfort from your Heavenly Father,

Come unto me and I will give you rest."

"Large the mansions in my Father's dwelling,

Glad are the lives which sorrow never dims;

Sweet are the harps in holy music swelling,

Soft are the tunes which raise the heavenly hymns."

"There like an Eden blossoming in gladness,

Bloom the fair flowers the earth richly pressed;

Come unto me, all ye who droop in sadness,

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BEGGS WILL PAY SHARE

Signs Agreement With City Regarding Improvements to State St. Bridge.

Manager John I. Beggs, of the Milwaukee Electric Railway & Light company, has signed an agreement with the city to pay a proportionate share for improvements on the State street bridge, the cash to be paid being \$3,500, and the company to also furnish the electric apparatus and power to turn the structure free of charge and forever.

No trains of cars are to be permitted to cross the structure as was desired by Mr. Beggs and positively refused by the city. The regular cars and trailers will only be permitted to cross. No heavy freight trains are to pass over the bridge.

The agreement was signed and returned to City Attorney Walker this morning and will be submitted to the council for approval this evening. This does away with any fear that Mr. Beggs would not sign unless freight trains were permitted to cross the structure.

ARE CHILDREN OF TODAY WORSE THAN YEARS AGO?

Police Records Would Indicate Present Generation is Displaying Violent Tendencies.

Are the boys and girls of the present generation worse than those of the previous one? Records of the police office would indicate that something is wrong. Possibly a day does not pass but that the officers are called upon to look up young boys and girls who have left their homes. Sometimes they are found sleeping in barns, depots, freight cars and then again with families to whom they tell hard-luck stories. Dozens of this class of children are found and the parents always want them sent to a reform school or some other institution until the offspring are brought into court.

Then there is a crying episode and the parents beg for custody of the child once more. But it is the same thing over and over, for not a week passes but that the children again run away. The humane agent and policemen are getting tired of spending hours and even days, hunting up these children and will eventually refuse to do so. Who can blame them?

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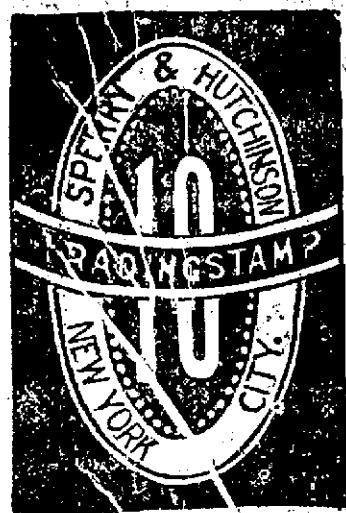
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Operation of S. & H. Green Trading Stamp Plan

Every employee has been instructed to explain to visitors the significance of the stamps and simple method of securing them. Ask all questions you wish. The clerks are there to answer them. Familiarize yourselves with the idea and you will become a convert in common with the 20,000,000 persons throughout America who are now collecting the S. & H. Green Trading Stamps.

ROTHSCHILD AND COMPANY

STATE & VAN BUREN STREETS, CHICAGO.

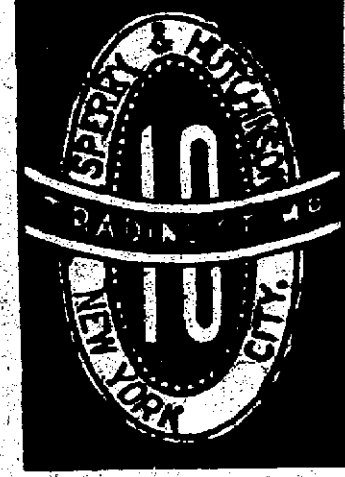
**Every S. & H. Green Trading Stamp Represents
a Positive Saving of Money.**

With the adoption of S. & H. Green Trading Stamp system we offer bargains in every department that have never been equaled. Every stamp represents a positive, definite saving on which you realize a compound interest—equivalent to money deposited in a bank. Your returns are absolutely guaranteed and the strongest merchants in existence stand behind the guarantee.

S. & H. Green Trading Stamps are as Good as Gold

They make it possible for you to secure beautiful articles for the home which otherwise you could not afford. If you are not a collector of S. & H. Stamps, look into the subject now and see the great benefits you are losing. You have no idea what a powerful factor these stamps are in purchasing transactions.

S. & H. Green Trading Stamps given in every department—all you have to do is ask for them.



We give S. & H. Green Trading Stamps FREE

**Free With Every Purchase, Cash, Charge or C. O. D.
whether you come to the store or order by mail.**

This Means You

lately Free—no restrictions remember, **absolutely free**, regardless of any purchases. **Write today.** Familiarize yourself with the plan. Get started on the way to the Magnificent S. & H. Trading Stamp Premiums. We Combine these celebrated little homefitters with values that are guaranteed and prices that are right.

REMEMBER S. & H. TRADING STAMPS ARE FREE WITH ALL MAIL ORDERS

Issued on the basis of one stamp for each ten cents you spend and when ordering by mail all you have to do is ask for them and they will be enclosed with your purchase.

Strength of the S. & H. Green Trading Stamp

One hundred and sixty-eight thousand high-class merchants in America are giving the S. & H. Green Trading Stamps to their customers. Twenty million shoppers are busy collecting them. And Sperry & Hutchinson are spending

**\$6,000,000 a Year in
Magnificent Premiums**

for the redemption of the stamps. This great corporation owns and operates more stores than any other firm in the world and has a paid-in cash capital of \$1,000,000, with a guaranteed surplus of \$250,000. The firm is as good as gold—the stamps are as good as gold—the premiums are as good as gold—and none of the three needs anybody's guarantee.

One S. & H. Green Trading Stamp with each 10 cents spent

For every ten cents you spend in any department in the store you are entitled to one of the Green Stamps, which you paste in your book. If you spend 50 cents you get five Stamps—if you spend \$1.00 you get ten stamps; and so on. As there are no fractional Stamps issued, a purchase of 27 cents gets two Stamps, 39 cents three Stamps, 42 cents four Stamps etc., etc.

S. & H. Green Trading Stamps "Good as Gold"

They are Sound, Safe and Simple.
Logical, Liberal and Lasting.

These are our conclusions after months of patient investigation. It is our firm belief that the apparently insignificant little green trading stamp is

**One of the Most Powerful Factors that
exist in Modern Commercial Enter-
prises and it is Established Here on a
Sound and Permanent Basis.**

As usual we go into the very heart of the thing. Sperry & Hutchinson are the originators of the S. & H. Green Trading Stamp. They have established their system in the most powerful department stores in America, and in every case it has operated with signal success. They have many imitators, but they stand supreme from every point of view. They have developed the system to its most intelligent point of usefulness.

S. & H. Stamp Premiums Unrivaled

The absolute superiority of the S. & H. premiums over those of all other stamp concerns is attested by the leading merchants of New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Chicago, Pittsburg, Buffalo, San Francisco and in all the other great cities of the union. "Magnificent in every way" is the only expression that will describe them. A few of the larger articles are: Beautiful combination bookcases and writing desks, mahogany music cabinets, elaborately carved Morris chairs and rockers, high class cameras, onyx stands, ladies' mahogany writing desks, bevel edge French plate mirrors, exquisite chamber sets, library tables, chafing dishes, silver tea sets, silver soup tureens, onyx clocks, magnificent jardiniere and pedestals, violins, mandolins, guitars and countless other articles too numerous to mention and fit in every way for the most beautiful homes in the land.

**Benefits of S. & H.
Green Stamp Plan
Explained in Detail**
We have employed especially for this week two hundred extra attendants, whose sole duty is to distribute absolutely free S. & H. Green Trading Stamps to each caller, and to explain thoroughly the operation of the S. & H. Green Trading Stamp system.

**REMEMBER, S. & H.
Green Trading
Stamps are free.
They cost you
nothing. Every
one represents a
saving.**

S. & H. Green Trading Stamps Become a Permanent Fixture at Rothschild's

Realizing that the Green Trading Stamp is a powerful lever in retail trade, we have adopted it for all time to come. So we want you all to begin collecting them now. We are as anxious for you to secure the premiums as you are. For every premium that leaves this store makes a permanent customer for Rothschild & Company.

Ask for S. & H. Green Trading Stamps every time you make a purchase. Always bring your book with you when you come to the store and receive one S. & H. Stamp for every ten cents you spend.

S. & H. Green Trading Stamps Given on C. O. D.'s.

Persons making C. O. D. purchases will get S. & H. Stamps same as if a cash transaction were made in the store. When goods are delivered and paid for a coupon will be given for the number of stamps to which customer is entitled. On presentation of this coupon at S. & H. Green Stamp booth on main floor stamps will be promptly handed you.

**S. & H. Green Trading
Stamps are good
for a lifetime. There
is no time limit on
them.**

Visit the PREMIUM ROOM
The beauty and worth of premiums will amaze you.

PRICES LOWER THAN EVER
Greatest bargains in the history of our store are offered this week to properly inaugurate the adoption of the S. & H. Green Stamp System.

**S. & H. Green Trading
Stamps Given on
All Mail Orders.**

Mail Orders Promptly Filled.

Sperry & Hutchinson, Originators
They know more about it than anyone else. Their system is superior. Premiums unequaled.

SHOP ON A TRANSFER
When in the store do your shopping on a transfer and save stamps on odd pennies. We do not give stamps for fractional parts of ten cents. Where purchases are made individually take a transfer and you will save a great deal.